THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864. NUMBER 277.

Stone Library

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING,

Green street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. D. PRENTICE,

Public Printer for the Commonwealth.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—IN ADVANCE:

Daily, per year.....$12 00
Daily, six months.....6 00
Daily, three months.....3 00
Daily, per month.....1 00
Weekly, per year.....2 50
Weekly, per month.....25

☞ The enhanced value of paper and ink, with 25 per cent advance on wages, obliges us to increase our terms of subscription.

☞ A new paper is about to start in Paris which is to contain no advertisements, is to be distributed gratuitously, and is yet to give a profit to its proprietor. The paper is to appear once a month, and will consist of thirty-two pages, containg a Parisian chronicle, reviews of books, articles on the fashions, works of travels, caricatures, autographs, and occasionally music. The proprietor proposes to furnish all who commission him to subscribe for some one to a daily paper, to one of the best French reviews, or to a weekly illustrated paper. While that subscription lasts, the subscriber will receive the Journal des Abonnes, and the proprietor's profit is to consist of the difference made to him by the papers to which he is commissioned to subscribe. The proprietor expects to realize a handsome profit on these terms.

☞ Owing to the presence of rebel forces on each of the railroads leading from St. Louis to the interior of the State, the mail service is for the time entirely suspended. No mails are sent out on the Iron Mountain, Pacific, or North Missouri roads, and none received by them. This adds to the profound ignorance in which we are placed concerning operations and movements in the interior of Missouri.

[From the Hartford Times.]

A WORD TO CANDID REPUBLICANS.—In the judgment of many of the most eminent and sagacious men of this country and the world, we are now as a nation, in a condition of extreme peril. We are threatened with national bankruptcy, which is always one of the most powerful auxiliaries of national ruin, and not unfrequently the forerunner of destruction. If we continue our present course of rolling up our debt at the rate of $2,000,000 per day, it will come soon [illegible]. The debt, swelled to a given point, becomes worthless. It then becomes a bottomless pit into which the wealth it measures has been poured and disappeared forever. That we are on the verge of this gulf is the united testimony of foreign bankers and statesmen, including many warm friends of the free States. It is true, that among foreign speculators our securities are in demand, but they are bought much as lottery tickets are, with the hope of a prize. They now cost the purchaser abroad but about thirty-five or forty cents on the dollar, and they pay on that amount, interest, in greenbacks, at the rate of about 50 per cent per annum. The temptation to buy is immense, and is no indication of confidence in their ultimate value. We should, therefore, not be deceived by this foreign demand; but should look steadily at the undeniable fact that we are swiftly as well as surely approaching the hour when a widespread bankruptcy will weaken if not destroy the Federal Government, and wreck the hopes of thousands of American families. You probably well know that Mr. Chase never expected to be able to carry on the war indefinitely, under his financial policy. He first fixed a year ago last January as the utmost limit to which his ability to raise means would carry him. He expected the war to be substantially ended by that time. It was not over, and Mr. Chase undertook to provide means for its expenses up to a year ago last July. Congress, and the other departments that it would be difficult to provide for such enormous expenses much further. From that time down to his resignation he struggled as he could, and his main reliance in getting through the four years of Mr. Lincoln's term was by absorbing the entire capital of the State banks, and to a considerable extent that of the private bankers, by the sale of bonds and certificates. You are doubtless aware that he declared, in private conversation, that the present Chief Magistrate was utterly incompetent to carry on the government, and that his re-election would hazard its very existence.

We are not only in danger of bankruptcy, but also of disunion. We will not say, with Mr. Wendell Phillips, that, "if Mr. Lincoln had been a traitor he could not have helped Jefferson Davis more than he has;" but we do say that we believe his present settled policy will render Jefferson Davis successful. We might as well look this fact in the face. The whole struggle on our part is now subordinated to the work of overgrowing slavery. The abandonment of that is the *sine qua non* even of talking about peace. This you know to be in violation of most solemn pledges given unanimously by Congress the week after the defeat at Bull Run. Since then, has become a war not merely against rebels in arms, but against a people and their society. The destruction of their society involves the innocent as well as the guilty. It is indiscriminate vengeance, and not military justice. The destruction of society is never within the legitimate range of military interest, and is condemned by all writers on the laws of war. That is in violation of the constitution it would be a result to your understanding to argue. You know it is; and though you may not be willing to say, as a Massachusetts Republican did, not long since, "the constitution is about played out," you excuse it, if at all, on the ground that the object to be attained is seeding and fighting. Remember that two wrongs never make a right, and remember that the consequence of this new doctrine of reconstructing society in States by Federal power is of as much moment to you as to the inhabitants of the South. If that power resides in the Federal government, then that government is a vast central despotism, which can dictate to the States on every point of domestic concern. If the majority in Congress, or the army of Congress, has the right to prosecute a war to overthrow slavery in South Carolina, it has a right to prosecute one to establish it in Connecticut. If it has a right it is founded in the powers of the General Government; and the power once conceded to exist, the end to be secured by its exercise is left to the choice of our rulers for the time being. To-day it is anti-slavery—the destruction of a purely State institution. To-morrow it may be pro-slavery, and for the forcible erection of a State institution. If the General Government was in the hands of a party who were seeking to force slavery on Connecticut, every man would resist it with all his might, and to the last. The character of the institution would not be the main ground of his resistance, but the nature of the power claimed. On this point the South are united. They will not submit to have their society overturned by the people of Connecticut, and other Northern States. No sane man could expect that they would submit to such dictation. Had the Republican party proposed to do such a thing four years ago you would not have voted its ticket. They have more legal power to do it now than they had then. The thing itself will fail, and disunion will triumph. The policy of the Administration has strengthened the Southern armies with men and with money. Here is the danger. We are attempting impossibilities. We are trying an unjustifiable experiment, which will end in failure. The records of history furnish no instance where a war has been successful when carried on against the society and domestic institutions of a people. This will prove no exception. The way to conquer the South is first to put ourselves in the right by proclaiming to the Southern people that they shall have their rights under the constitution. We shall see then a peace party at the South which will insist on peace *and* union. While we are free, and insist that we *will* have the Union and nothing short of it, let us be *just*, and assure them that they shall have the same control over their own affairs that we have over ours. *Then* may we hope to save the Union, and not till then. We are not fighting savages, nor Mexican half-breeds. We are contending with a powerful and enlightened people, whose fortitude is the admiration of the world, and whose military prowess has been displayed on a hundred battle-fields. With fearful odds against them in numbers, they have resisted our arms successfully for nearly four years. They are neither the fiends nor cowards which party frenzy would have you believe. If you think us disloyal, because we are willing to do justice to a brave foe, listen to what Horace Greeley says in a recent work published by him, entitled the "Great American Conflict."

"I believe it to be the truth, and as such I shall endeavor to show, that, while this war has been signalized by some deeds disgraceful to human nature, the general behavior of the combatants on either side has been calculated to do honor even to the men who, though fearfully misguided, are still our countrymen, and to exalt the prestige of the American name."

To be sure these words, penned in April, 1864, do not sound much like the ribaldry you see in the New York Tribune about Southern cowards, poor whites, and slaveholding fiends; but then you will consider that party criticism is not always moderate, candid, or true.

The imbecility and failure of this Administration is generally acknowledged in private among many intelligent Republicans. They have been looking anxiously for some "Coming Man," who can put himself at the head of the column and lead the American people out of this wilderness. There is a growing feeling that George B. McClellan is that leader. Read his letter accepting the nomination. Ascertain his private character. Read his report of the organization and operations of the Army of the Potomac during his command. Mark his "sedate and majestic patience" under the most cruel indignities, and say, in view of the man and the hour, if you do not think he is bound to justify the sentiment uttered by a masterly writer of the present century: "Calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds; the purest ore is produced by the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt elicited from the darkest storm."

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

A SECRET AND IMPORTANT CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1864.

To Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Philadelphia:

MY DEAR SIR: Our acquaintance and all of the relations that have ever existed between us are confined to two or three accidental meetings, at one of which you were pleased to refer to the lasting impression made upon you when a poor boy by the kindness of my father, who always took you by the hand and gave you cheering friendly words of encouragement and advice. You were pleased to acknowledge to the son the kind and valuable influences received by you from the father, and to proffer your friendly services whenever they would be acceptable.

Under the above circumstances you prepared for me and my friends no ordinary surprise when you deliberately composed, delivered, and published in the Press, of the 23d instant, a voluntary unprovoked attack upon me in the following words:

It got out that the President was determined to have the army moved, and it was found that Gen. McClellan had no plan; and here I may state that we owe the Pittsburgh delegation, and that distinguished Senator, Latham of California, and Rice of Minnesota, and a Brigadier in the column of Joseph Hooker. Gen. McClellan's plan was conceived by others, and put into his hands. It was agreed on in council of war. That plan was submitted to the President. It was submitted in the presence of Secretary Stanton. Stanton put them through a strict course of examination. One General, Blenker, owned that he did not understand the plan, but would sustain it, as he thought he had to obey the mandates of his chief. Gen. Naglee was one of those present, and Stanton observed that he had but one star. "Sir," said Mr. Stanton, "you have no right here!" "I am representing Gen. Hooker," said he. It was afterwards found out that Gen. Naglee was absent without leave, and that fighting Joe Hooker knew nothing of the council.

Now, my dear sir, this statement is simply false, and on the part of your friend, Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, maliciously false. The Peninsular campaign was not indicated by "Senators Latham of California, and Rice of Minnesota, and a Brigadier in the column of Joseph Hooker," as asserted by you. Gen. Naglee was at Washington with proper leave, and with the full knowledge of Gen. Hooker, and was a member of the Council of War by direction of Gen. McClellan, to represent the division of the army at Budd's Ferry in the absence of Gen. Hooker, who was too far removed from Washington to be present. And, unfortunately for the veracity of Mr. Stanton, the impertinent remarks you ascribe to him could not have been made, for there were two officers of the Council of War entitled at that time to more than one star.

Now, Judge, you know, or should know, that the reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and veracity is not above suspicion, and that you may well believe any thing that may be said regarding his great incivility and rudeness, for, not excepting yourself, I have never seen or heard of an officer or civilian who did not condemn him for the utter want of all the requisites of a gentleman.

This is not the first time Mr. Stanton has been guilty of the most deliberate malicious misrepresentation, and for your gratification I will relate an instance that occurred during my arrival in Washington, immediately after the conclusion of "the seven days' fight," in the beginning of July of 1862, and when I was surprised to learn that during the continuance of that desperate struggle, and during the time of dreadful suspense, whilst nothing could be heard of General McClellan and his gallant army, Mr. Stanton had every confidence in General McClellan as a traitor to his country and as incapable of commanding a regiment. I learned this from a number of the members of Congress, who were astonished and confounded, and who with pain eagerly sought from me some explanation of such extraordinary conduct.

I could render them no satisfaction, but reported the circumstances to General McClellan upon my arrival at his headquarters on the following day, the 8th of July. His surprise, Judge, was greater than mine; without uttering a word, he turned to his portfolio, took from it a letter, which he placed before me, and said: "Read that; I have just received it from Mr. Stanton." With his consent, I made a copy of the letter, and, returning to Washington, placed it in the hands of those who had heard the denunciations of Mr. Stanton, and who had advised me of them. They desired to read it to the Senate, and to publish the outrage and the vindication, and they telegraphed to General McClellan for his permission, which he declined to give them. The following is a copy of the letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, July 5, 1862. }

Major-General McClellan:

DEAR GENERAL: I had a talk with General Marcy, and meant to have written a letter by him, but I am called to the country, where Mrs. Stanton is with her children, to see one of them die. I can therefore only say, my dear General, that I have never had a thought but the cause in my heart or conduct for the cloud that wicked men have raised between us for their own base and selfish purposes. No man had ever a truer friend than I have been to you, and shall continue to be. You are soldier enough to understand that I am ready to make any sacrifice to aid you. Time allows me to say no more than that I pray Almighty God to deliver you and your army from all peril, and lead you on to victory.

Yours, truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

Now, Judge, what think you of this man, who, made Secretary of War by the request and influence of General McClellan, was vilifying and abusing and uttering falsehoods against him, and who was, at the same time sit down and deliberately write such a letter?

You have referred to the Council of War held in Washington in March of 1862. Every effort has been made, in vain, to bring the proceedings of that council before the public. A call was made for them in the House of Representatives, and was tabled by the Republican party. A request made by the Democratic members of Mr. Stanton, to allow him to have the proceedings made up in proper form, was refused in a most rude and insulting manner, and the papers have never been allowed to leave his possession since.

Now, Judge, for your especial benefit, I will relate the history of that important event, that you may, if you will, do justice to all concerned.

The Council of War consisted of Brigadier-Generals Sumner, McDowell, Franklin, F. J. Porter, McCall, Heintzelman, Keyes, A. Porter, W. F. Smith, Barnard, Blenker, and Naglee, each entitled to but "one star." It was called together by order of General McClellan on the night of March 7, 1862, to convene at 10 A. M. on the following day.

General McClellan came into the council-room at the hour appointed, and, placing on the table a large map, explained his proposed Peninsular campaign, which before this time I believe to have been known to no one present excepting General Franklin and probably Fitz J. Porter. Upon retiring he left the map with us for the consideration of the council, the following inquiries:

I. Whether it is advisable that the base of operations shall be changed, the transportation being ready at Annapolis in all of next week.

II. Whether it is better to make an advance to the front before changing the base, should such a change be determined upon.

III. Whether a forward movement, with the object of destroying the river batteries, is advisable, and when it can be commenced, and whether the naval force, with the assistance of the Ericsson battery, can clone accomplish that object.

After a session of three hours the council were summoned to appear before the President. He advised them that he was quite unwell and exceedingly nervous, that the pressure had been intense against General McClellan. He expressed himself grifled to have the opportunity to see and hear the officers of the army, and to be instructed by them in regard to army matters, which were to him very incomprehensible.

I informed him that, as Recorder of the Council of War, which had held its session by order of Gen. McClellan, I would advise him of the result of its proceedings, and then read them to him. "What," said he, "have the council decided by a majority of eight to four—two to one—in favor of the Peninsular campaign?" He then asked many questions in regard to the same, until Mr. Stanton came in, and I proposed to read the proceedings to him. He replied, "Give me the papers, I'll read them myself," and, after reading them over and preparing his notes, he, as you say, "put them (the council) through the strict course of examination" which you refer to. This examination, made for the purpose of neutralizing the effect of the decision of the Council of War on the mind of the President, and thus to compass out the objects of those who had been insisting upon the removal of Gen. McClellan, lasted for four or five hours, during which time it was only interrupted by an occasional expression of the President, indicating his satisfaction and gratification at the many explanations of military movements contemplated, and which he had not before been able to comprehend.

It was now getting dark. Mr. Stanton's questions indicated approaching exhaustion, and finding there was a silence which called for a cessation of hostilities on his part for the night, Mr. Lincoln expressed himself highly gratified with the interview, said he was impressed with the earnestness and intelligence of the officers present, and that he had every confidence in them. He was now determined not to remove General McClellan, as he had promised to do, but that he should make his campaign, as approved by the Council of War, under restrictions, which he would make known on the following morning at 9 o'clock, when he desired the presence of all of the officers of the council, and until after which time he desired that none of them should leave the city.

Before leaving the President, the Recorder of the Council approached the Secretary and said: "If you please, Mr. Stanton, permit me to have the proceedings of the Council of War, that they may be copied in a fair hand, and General Barnard, the President of the Council, will sign them, the Recorder will sign them, and they will then be in proper form." "I'm just as good a judge of the form as you are," was the reply of your friend. Other incivilities have been attempted by Mr. Stanton toward me, the manner and result of which he has neither forgotten nor forgiven, and which he may relate to you whenever he may feel so disposed.

On the following morning, at the appointed hour, when all the officers of the Council of War had assembled, Mr. Lincoln said: "I have slept better than for two weeks. I feel relieved of an immense responsibility. I have determined upon the following programme, which he submitted verbally, and which was substantially as follows:

"I will permit Gen. McClellan to carry out his campaign. He shall leave sufficient force to defend the works before Washington. He shall embark fifty thousand men from Annapolis, and then, unless the batteries on the Potomac, which you assure me will necessarily be abandoned, are withdrawn or silenced, I shall reserve my authority to embark other troops." He then said: "I have determined to divide General McClellan's army into four corps, and I shall appoint the commanders of them."

And afterwards *he promoted the four officers who had opposed General McClellan's campaign, three of whom he appointed to the command of corps*, and, with the exception of Gens. Franklin and Smith, who have been the subjects of constant annoyance and indignities, since, *the others have all been dismissed from the army.*

The Peninsular campaign was proposed by Gen. McClellan whilst Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and was intended to be made with the forces then under his command in Eastern Virginia, estimated at over 200,000 men. It was so accepted by the President, and the movement was commenced upon that basis. Gen. McClellan had scarcely left Washington to take the field, when the Secretary of War relieved him of all the armies not under his (Gen. McClellan's) immediate command, and assumed command of them himself. The troops left in Northeastern Virginia were placed under the command of McDowell, Banks, Fremont, and Sigel, each being independent of the other and of Gen. McClellan, and all being subject to the order of Mr. Stanton. Whilst the above division of our army was taking place, the Confederates concentrated theirs, until, on the 26th day of June, Gen. McClellan found himself before Richmond with 85,000 men (including McCall's division), and was attacked by the concentrated Confederate force of 175,000 at the very moment when McDowell, under protest, withdrew his assistance from McClellan, by the orders of the President and Secretary of War.

The campaign under General Grant did not commence until the 4th of May, 1864. That of Chancellorsville, in which the casualties of that army were estimated at thirty thousand men, and which, but for the Providential killing of Stonewall Jackson, would have been annihilated, was planned by the President and General Hooker, or, to use the President's own words, by "Joe and I," of which the Secretary of War and Gen. Hallock were kept profoundly ignorant, and was not commenced until May 2, 1863; whilst that of the Peninsula, for the delay of which Gen. McClellan was so much censured, was commenced on the 25th of March, 1862, forty days in advance of either of the others.

Why this bitter enmity and persecution of Gen. McClellan? Why in the beginning of March was the President pressed to death to remove him, even before he had made his first trial in command of the Army of the Potomac? Why did a distinguished member of the Senate on the 17th of March write to me:

The cry against McClellan is increasing; every effort is being made to crush him. What possible chance had General McClellan to succeed when his own government did everything in their power to paralyze his movements and break him down? One would think his task sufficiently onerous, laborious, and responsible, when, without experience, after the disastrous defeat at Bull Run, he reorganized the armies of the United States and was preparing to fight them, without the additional conviction being forced upon him in every step that his own government were determined to crush him.

Judge, you and I met within ten days after the dreadful battles before Richmond. You attacked Gen. McClellan with a bitterness and feeling that fill human nature with abhorrence. I then begged you not to break down Gen. McClellan until you had given him a fair trial, and until you had found a better man, and challenged you to name a better General. I now do the same thing, and appeal to the record of the past thirty months, and to the rivers of blood that have flown since, to sustain what I then asserted. I call upon the dead and living officers, and I assure you that among the old officers of the army I shall be fully sustained.

The preference of Gen. McClellan for the peninsula campaign and the condemnation of the President's plan have been fully sustained. The families and friends of the one hundred and thirty thousand men who, south of the Rapid Ann, since the 4th of May last, perished in every where. Mr. Stanton told the country at that time he had a hundred thousand more men than he wanted, and now he tells you he wants a hundred thousand more men.

General Grant crossed the Rapid Ann with an army variously estimated at from one hundred and eighty thousand to.....	120,000
He afterwards added Butler's.....	40,000
He was reinforced.....	45,000
Making, exclusive of Sigel's 20,000.....	205,000
On the 1st of September our forces were estimated, exclusive of Sheridan's 30,000, at.....	50,000
Gen. Lee had in the field, Aug. 1, 1863, after he had concentrated his army.....	85,000
Beauregard joined him at Richmond with his forces from Charleston, Savannah, with those near Petersburg, amounted to.....	30,000
Breckinridge brought.....	10,000
And Lee was reinforced probably.....	30,000
Making in all.....	155,000
On the 1st of September his forces were estimated at Richmond, at.....	65,000
Exclusive of Early's command.....	30,000
Showing the discharges and loss from Grant to be	150,000
And that of Lee to be.....	85,000

Judge Kelley, were the records of the Council of War and that of "the strict course of examination" made by Mr. Stanton, indicating the very difficulties and dreadful losses Gen. Grant has lately sustained, ever placed before him? And why not? And who is responsible for the one hundred thousand men unnecessarily and wickedly sacrificed south of the Rapid Ann, in the experiment made to prove that Gen. McClellan and the Council of War were wrong and that the President's plan was right.

The army of the United States, as you found it at the commencement of this war, was composed of a high-toned, intelligent, honorable, gallant set of men, fully equal to the contest before them; they had in their ranks officers of all political connections; many of them had been thirty years in the service of their country and had never voted. They held their country and the honor and integrity of it before every other consideration. Had a rule been adopted requiring that no political subject should be introduced into the army, and that all political rights should be respected, and had army officers only been held responsible for the conduct of the war, it would have terminated long ago.

Why have McClellan, and Sedgwick, and McPherson, and Bayard, and Franklin, and Buell, and Meade, and Averill, and Porter, and a score of other General officers, with hundreds, if not thousands, of officers of an inferior grade, been offended and held back, and many of them dismissed from the army without a word of explanation, an arbitrary act unknown in Great Britain, whilst Pope, and Burnside, and Hooker, and Butler, and Hunter, and Banks, and Sigel, and Sickles, and hundreds of others, certainly no better than the former, have been preferred? Why was General Stone, than whom there is not a more loyal man, and accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier in the country, confined in prison fifteen months? And when released by an act of Congress, why was it that neither the President, nor Secretary of War, nor Secretary of State, nor other persons at Washington would send to say he knew of or any participation in the arrest? Such outrages are calculated to break down the honor and *esprit de corps* of any army, and all have looked on with disgust and horror and pain at the shameful injustice and outrages that have been continually heaped upon so many of their old friends and comrades in arms, whom they know incapable of an unmentionably, dishonorable, unsoldierly, or disloyal act.

Why did the Committee on the Conduct of the War investigate and falsify with such nice precision the conduct of McClellan and his friends, and overlook the volumes of charges filed in the War Department against Fremont, and Sigel, and Hunter, and others, and entirely overlook the immense slaughter at Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg and south of the Rapid Ann? Why did a secret political inquisition, with no other pretext than that they suspected him of political ambition, sit over five hundred days and manufacture over seventeen hundred pages of *ex parte* testimony against a young officer, a Christian gentleman, an honest man, who, Heaven only knows, never had but one purpose, and that to serve his country and his God?

You know, Judge, that whilst in Washington Gen. McClellan studiously avoided all political association, and to such an extent that many of his friends of both parties were much offended. The first knowledge that I ever had of any political ambition on his part was after he had been retired from active service and sent in disgrace to New Jersey; and this was after his fitness for the succession had been discovered by Mr. Lincoln, and the people had signified their affection for him. His letters and orders have been called political, but they were eminently proper, and refer entirely to the military policy of the country.

But, Judge, suppose that we admit that Gen. McClellan had an ambition to be President of the United States, was it not a laudable ambition, and is there any impropriety in it? Was the field not open to him as well as to Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. Fremont, or Mr. Chase, or the many others infinitely his inferiors? So far as the objections to his military qualifications are concerned, we have only to remind you that, within the last sixty days, a confidential friend of the President was sent to offer him one of the most important commands of the army. But this proposition was coupled with the most dishonorable condition that he should decline to be a candidate for the Presidency. Gen. McClellan restrained his indignation and replied to the bearer of the message, "Go back to Washington, and say to the President for me, that when I receive my official written orders he shall have my answer."

Beware, Judge, of the intemperate abuse of your political opponents, as proud and loyal as you are, who would rather see the continent of America sink into the ocean with all that dwells upon it than see our nationality destroyed; who will not endure the constant usurpation of authority and encroachment upon their rights; and whom you may drive into a dreadful conflict, in which the abolitionist and the negro may find themselves arrayed against all who will unitedly stand, hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder, in defence of the constitution and the fundamental laws of the land. Very respectfully,

HENRY M. NAGLEE.

☞ The bridge across the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Covington will cost, it is estimated, some $1,500,000, and, in length, will exceed the Niagara bridge some 400 feet. It will be suspended 90 feet above high water, enabling the largest river steamers to pass under without difficulty.

THE POTATO CROP OF MAINE.—We have thus far escaped the heavy frosts which are incident to the full moon of September. The result is that Maine is to have the largest potato crop she has had for many years. Most potatoes were late planted or had come forward slowly, and in a frost early in September would have destroyed the crop in a half grown condition. As it is, our most valuable crop will be very large. Almost all crops have come to maturity with an average yield.—*Lewiston Journal.*

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

BY S. S. NICHOLAS.

1. Our government was founded by white men for white people. It was in the contemplation of no one that we should ever be debased into a mulatto nation. Nothing was done by legislation or otherwise to remove the strong natural repugnance of race between whites and blacks, but everything to increase the prejudice and maintain the white supremacy. Intermarriage between the races was prohibited; the blacks were refused all political or social equality, all rights of suffrage, or to hold office, even the privilege of testifying against the whites;—most of the States prohibited free blacks from emigrating to or settling in them.

2. The black population is a moral, social, and political evil to the States in which it is located; but the evil is confined to those States. Slaveholding may be a sin, though it is countenanced by the example of all nations, ancient or modern, civilized or uncivilized, Christian or pagan; but it is a sin for which they who practise it are alone responsible, none of it attaching to the free States, who have no rightful control over the subject.

For the evil and the sin we have to thank the cupidity of England and that of those among our own countrymen, who carried on the African slave trade prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution; and for the twenty years that the trade was kept open thereafter, we are indebted to the cupidity of certain New England and extreme Southern States, who trafficked their votes with Congress, and compelled it to keep open the trade despite the earnest remonstrance of Maryland and Virginia. As said by President Lincoln, "the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North."

Whilst the evils from negro slavery have been felt exclusively by the States in which it is located, the large commercial benefits from slave labor have been diffused all over the nation. Slave labor furnishing, as it has, two hundred millions of annual exports from the South, has been the principal nutriment of our immense national commerce. To the North it has been an unmixed benefit, giving her at the South the most commodious and bountiful market of the world for the products of Northern capital and industry.

3. The true policy in reference to our negro population is to be found in the *separation*, not the *amalgamation* of the two races.

So have thought all our more eminent statesmen who have carefully considered the subject, including such names as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Clay, and Webster. Jefferson said: "Nothing is more clearly written in the book of destiny than the emancipation of the blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit, and opinions have established between them."

No public man has ever more fully or frequently than President Lincoln committed himself in favor of this policy of separation. He earnestly recommended to Congress a scheme for gradual compensated emancipation and colonization. He never seemingly abandoned the policy until, from want of manhood, he truckled to the threatened dictation of the traitor cabal of fanatic Governors. He tried to escape the allegation by declaring that, after calling them, and hence his disastrous abolition proclamation, which either unmasked his previous hypocrisy or proved him to be the weak, if unwilling, tool of ruthless fanaticism. Since then vengeance against the South has been his main object, reckless of the interests of both races, using the blacks only as a means for vengeance, and the Union only as a means for its accomplishment; this vengeance, too, being for supposed hate of himself, induced by his own acts.

4. The incitement contained in that proclamation to a servile war of knife and torch is denounced as contrary to the usages of civilized warfare by our English cousins, that libel is to be found in the diplomatic correspondence of John Quincy Adams under the Presidency of Monroe. In the latter, it is said, in reference to the pretended right to emancipate the slaves of an enemy by proclamation: "The right of putting to death all prisoners in cold blood and without special cause, might as well be pretended to be a law of war or the right to use poisoned weapons or to assassinate."

President Lincoln, by his resort to such means against his own countrymen, has done what he can to degrade the nation even below the level of those who murder prisoners, use poisoned weapons, or assassinate in war with a foreign enemy.

5. With the aid of time, the policy of separation can be carried out beneficially for both races, by obtaining in Southern Mexico or Central America sites for colonies so accessible that the negroes could work their own way there, without expense to the government. This they would willingly do so soon as the colonies began to prosper. Voluntary emancipation would progress rapidly, and public sentiment would justify the free States in even coercing emigration to relieve them from the negro nuisance.

6. The system of Mexican peonage, into which it is now proposed to convert negro slavery, has nothing to recommend it. Whilst it has been reducing a semi-civilized people to barbarism, negro slavery, as practised in this country, especially in the northwardly slave States, has elevated a race from the extreme of ignorant barbarism to a comparative condition of intelligent civilization. The contrast between the imported African and the civilized negro of our border States, with his physical, intellectual, and moral improvement, is inadequately expressed by the difference between a donkey, and a thorough-bred racer. This improvement, too, has been accomplished with as large physical comfort on the part of the negro, as belongs to the condition of much of the laboring peasantry in Europe. Our own experience as to leased plantation negro labor, has thus far proved the scheme successful only in enriching the vilest shoddies at the expense of the cheated, maltreated negro.

7. The scheme of miscegenation and amalgamation is one of equal folly. The law of nature against the propagation of hybrids vindicates its supremacy by a visible deterioration from both races, before reaching the octoroon, when propagation entirely ceases. Besides the scheme is so disgustingly revolting to the strong natural instincts of our people, as to render its proposal a gross insult to the nation. Our soldiers, men and women will insist on having it tried with their personal aid, it is to be hoped that our country will not be disgraced by the experiment, but that it may be made in some foreign land. This natural revulsion is not to be conquered by its fierce denunciation in the halls of Congress as "a base prejudice."

8. We need no further experiments to prove the empiricism of charlatan negro philanthropy. Of all the faults and crimes of the nation from its connection with the negro race, there is none so prominent as that which has occurred during the present war and which is altogether of abolition procurement. Their proclamations, though failing in their main purpose of inciting the use of the knife and the torch in negro insurrections, yet succeeded in seducing them from their comfortable homes to our camps and military stations by the tens of thousands, where, massed together in loathsome squalor, they died off like rotten sheep, by all the pitiable modes of death incident to starvation and unprotected exposure to the inclemencies of the weather.

Such is abolition wisdom and philanthropy;—such is the stain upon our national character for humanity, inflicted by an abolition administration.

President Lincoln must have suffered some severe twinges of conscience for this, or he would not have made public confession of his blunder, by authorizing the people of rebel States to re-enslave those he claimed to have irrevocably emancipated. This he did by *authorizing* the rebel States to subject those he had emancipated unconditionally to a preparatory purgage before receiving the full rights of freemen.

9. The objections to abolitionizing the constitution are—

First—It would preclude reconciliation—all chance of amicable reconstruction—leaving every thing to the uncertain issue of long war.

Second—Such amendment of the constitution can be obtained only by the fraudulent manufacture of new States out of Territories not having one-third the population entitling them to admission into the Union, and the fraudulent manipulation of rebel States.

Third—It would be an act of base, ungrateful perfidy toward the border slave States, who aided the suppression of the rebellion under the most solemn, oft-repeated assurances from Congress and President that nothing of the sort should be attempted, yet the amendment requires the destruction, not to say the robbery, of more than two hundred millions worth of property in those States, owned by loyal citizens guiltless of all fault toward the government, without whose aid the Union could not have been preserved; indeed, it is more than doubtful whether, without that aid, the President and Cabinet would have made even a serious effort at its preservation by force.

Fourth—It would indicate a supposed necessity for another amendment giving Congress exclusive separate power to govern what are now four million, in twenty-two years will be eight million, and in forty-four years will be sixteen million of negroes, scattered throughout the nation, as prefigured by the bill of last session creating the Freedmen's Department; or for an amendment that shall at once raise the negroes to all the rights of full citizenship, including that of emigrating and settling where they please, in despite the will of the white inhabitants of the several States.

☞ The following glorious and spirit-stirring tribute from Harper's Weekly is a re-echo o the general sentiment of the country:

McCLELLAN.

Go where we hail thee, Chief! The nation's heart,
Bold and desponding, stricken to the dust,
Turns to clasp thee with the old hopeful trust,
And chiefly rests on thee, our darling hope and hurt
Our chosen Leader. We have watched thee well,
And marked as how then hast borne the taunts and sneer
Of those whose envious falsehoods harmless fell
About thine head; how, unmoved by their jeers,
Thou hast toiled on with patient fortitude,
Winning from all the Leriens under thee
A love which is almost idolatry:
Thy one sole aim the Country's greatest good.
Peace—yeome Chieftain, foremost in the van!
The Hour of Need has come—be thou the man!

The peach-trees of Newark have been remarkably prolific this season, much to their own damage, for many of them are broken by the weight of their product.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

SURPRISING AND IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

As the most significant part of a letter is sometimes found in its postscript, so it is certain that the most interesting part of the speech made at New York on Tuesday last by the Hon. Montgomery Blair, the late Postmaster-General, was thrown into a parenthesis. That parenthesis contained the following piece of novel information:

Alluding to the fact that Mr. Vallandigham, after having opposed the nomination of Gen. McClellan, when he found himself outvoted, as is usual with the leader of the minority in such bodies, had moved that the nomination of Gen. McClellan should be made unanimous, Mr. Blair said:

On his motion, every voice that had been raised to fury against the nomination of McClellan was silenced, and the vote in his favor made unanimous. There was a potent spell in his voice that made "a cessation of hostilities," "a convention of the States," of course as equals and independent, and *a quondam* chief of the Federal army—(one whom to the last I believed to be true to the cause in which his country is embarked, and, I may add, whom the President held to be patriotic, and had contracted with General Grant to bring again into the field as his adjunct, if he turned his back on the proposals of the peace junto at Chicago)—to lead the last assault pressed by the Southern conspirators, countenanced by foreign powers, against the institutions of the country.

From this extraordinary statement we learn that the President had arranged with General Grant to bring Gen. McClellan again into the field as his "adjunct," provided the latter should decline the nomination of the Chicago Convention.

We wish the whole American people to ponder this statement and mark its significance. They will learn from this public announcement, made by a gentleman who, as a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, has shared his confidence in an unsurpassed degree, that both the President and Gen. Grant have full confidence in General McClellan's military capacity, insomuch that it had been "concerted" between Mr. Lincoln and the Lieutenant-General that General McClellan should be the "adjunct" of the latter. They will further learn from this extraordinary announcement that the President has no objections to General McClellan save such as spring from the position of political rivalry into which the latter has been brought by the Chicago Convention. If General McClellan had been willing to renounce the nomination conferred by that body, he would have been immediately installed in a good enough General's place as the "adjunct" of General Grant in his difficult and responsible duties.

After this statement we shall hope to hear no reflections on the military capacity of Gen. McClellan from any friend of President Lincoln; for any such reflections can only imply that the President, in his satisfaction at getting quit of a dreaded political rival, would have been willing to put an incompetent officer in command of the lives of our soldiers and of the military fortunes of the Republic. When the statement is looked at in all the aspects it opens to the candid and patriotic mind, we greatly mistake the character of the American people if it does not produce a profound impression on the country. It is as significant as it is surprising. The friends of truth and of justice, equality with the friends of General McClellan, ought to be grateful to Mr. Blair for the aid he has brought to them, by scattering at a single whiff of his breath the cloud of detestation with which, for political purposes, it has been sought to obscure the military reputation of General McClellan.

We should not omit to add that we had several weeks ago an intimation of the proposition made by the President to General McClellan under this head, and which Mr. Montgomery Blair has now published to the world and consigned to infamy or immortality, as he had no doubt at the time of the authenticity of the statements which then came to our knowledge, but we were unwilling to give them currency until they had assumed a shape entirely trustworthy. The intimation to which we refer, confirmed as it was by some other sources of knowledge as to the subject, appeared in a New York journal under date of last August 6th, having been communicated to that journal by its correspondent in this city. He wrote as follows:

You have already advised your readers that Frank Blair, Senior, had been in New York, but that nothing has transpired as to the mission. That secret I now have. It appears that his mission was for the purpose of seeing Gen. McClellan, and the report that he brings backs is not just what he desired. Mr. Blair found, on his arrival in New York, that Mrs. McClellan, who was there stopping with a friend on Throgg's Neck, in Westchester county. He immediately posted off to see him; but on his arrival there found Mrs. McClellan, who informed him that the General was in the city that day. After ascertaining where he could get trace of him—he retraced his steps, and was successful in his search, and met with "Little Mac" at two P. M., in some private office down town. After exchanging the usual compliments of the day, Mr. Blair, senior, proceeded to business, and informs General McClellan "that his services are needed in the field, and that if he will address a note to Mr. Lincoln, the President himself will favor him with no political aspirations, and that he will not allow his name to be used at the Chicago Convention, he (the President) will give him (McClellan) an important command." This was the substance of the precise wording of Mr. Blair's statements in every particular; but it is the precise substance and purport of his statement. McClellan's reply was just such as an eminent man of his ability would give to such a proposition. As a matter of course he repudiated making any bargains and refused to write any such letter; but it is said that he intimated that he, as a military officer, was under the orders of the President, and if the latter ordered him to take the field he would have to or resign.

The result of all this is that Mr. Blair returned in a decidedly bad state of

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, } Editors.
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, }

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

STATE AT LARGE,
FRANK WOLFORD, of Casey.
THORNTON F. MARSHLAL, of Bracken.
FIRST DISTRICT,
T. A. DUKE, of McCracken.
SECOND DISTRICT,
B. C. RITTER, of Christian.
THIRD DISTRICT,
T. C. WINFREY, of Cumberland.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. P. BARBOUR, of Washington.
FIFTH DISTRICT,
W. F. BULLOCK, of Jefferson.
SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. H. WARD, of Harrison.
SEVENTH DISTRICT,
GEO. S. SHANKLIN, of Jessamine.
EIGHTH DISTRICT,
W. A. HOSKINS, of Garrard.
NINTH DISTRICT,
HARRISON TAYLOR, of Mason.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

A DAMNING LETTER.—Let no one fail to read the letter of General Naglee which we publish on the first page of this morning's Journal. It is a damning letter. Whom it damns the reader will see on perusing it.

APPOINTMENTS OF COLONEL FRANK WOLFORD, UNION DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR ON THE PART OF THE STATE AT LARGE.—We give below a list of Colonel Wolford's appointments in this State, premising that the speaking on each occasion will commence at twelve o'clock:

Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, Oct. 14th.
Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Oct. 15th.
Perryville, Boyle county, Oct. 17th.
Hayswille, Marion county, Oct. 18th.
Springfield, Washington county, Oct. 19th.
Bardstown, Nelson county, Oct. 20th.
Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Oct. 21st.
Munfordville, Hart county, Oct. 22d.
Glasgow, Barren county, Oct. 24th.
Edmonton, Barren county, Oct. 25th.
Columbia, Adair county, Oct. 26th.
Jamestown, Russell county, Oct. 27th.
Shady Grove, Casey county, Oct. 28th.
Mt. Olive Meeting-house, Casey county, Oct. 29th.
Somerset, Pulaski county, Oct. 31st.
Mount Vernon, Rockcastle county, Nov. 1st.
Crab Orchard, Lincoln county, Nov. 2d.
Stanford, Lincoln county, Nov. 3d.
Lancaster, Garrard county, Nov. 4th.
Danville, Boyle county, Nov. 5th.
Liberty, Casey county, Nov. 7th.

The time before the election is short; but Colonel Wolford, as will be seen from the list of his appointments, intends that the campaign shall be active, so far at least as he is concerned. We need not call upon the people to come out to hear him. After what he has done and suffered for the Union, he can never lack attentive and respectful hearers when he thinks proper to speak for it, leaving out of view the fact that he stands by common consent in the very front rank of the popular speakers of Kentucky, as well as the further fact that he is a chosen representative of the cause of the Union and the Constitution in our State. We confidently anticipate that Colonel Wolford's tour as an electoral candidate will be signalized by a series of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the people ever held in this Commonwealth.

SIGNIFICANT AND OMINOUS.—On Wednesday we put forth an editorial article, pointing to the indications that our November election in Kentucky is to be controlled by the bayonet, and calling earnestly upon the President and his organs to let the friends of McClellan know what they are to expect. In that article we called public attention to the deeply significant fact that no organ of the President has, at any time, held out either a promise or a hope of free suffrage in our State, but that, on the contrary, *all* of them have implied, by their general tone, that they want an election under the auspices of a military force, armed and using their arms in the interests of the President and his party.

We have reason to know that our remarks upon this important subject excited public attention in no small degree. Men who had been wholly or partially unaware of the near and rapidly approaching danger began to take the alarm and to ask themselves and each other what was to be done. The abolition organ of yesterday contains what purports to be a reply to our article, but the reader cannot fail to be struck with the extraordinary fact that the author, true to the base and cowardly course hitherto pursued by himself and his brethren, still refuses to say or even to intimate whether our November election is to be free or whether bayonets are to bristle around the polls as thick as the quills of an enraged porcupine. We say that his article, keeping utter silence in regard to so vital a matter and wholly omitting all allusion to it in defiance and disregard of our pointed interrogatories, is deeply significant and darkly ominous. It is a solemn though most unmanly warning to us and our friends to look for the worst, or at least to be ready for it.

The people may set it down as an indisputable truth that all the Lincoln organs and leaders in Kentucky are in favor of a test-oath vote, a bullet-and-bayonet election in November. They are urging the President on, by all the means in their power, to the projected outrage, if indeed they find that he needs to be urged on. Neither he nor they can have any hope except from the enforcement of a naked and unqualified military rule on the election day, and we all know, from a thousand observations and bitter experiences, that they are bad enough to do anything, of however black and damning a character, necessary to success. We see the Administration and its base satraps fettering, manacling, chaining, shackling, under the terrors of the bayonet, the right of suffrage in the Presidential election of Tennessee, and the administration will just as soon set at naught all the rights of man in this State as in that if it can hope thereby to attain the gratification of its crazy passion for unlimited and indefinitely-protracted power. Therefore we repeat the suggestion which we have made, that a committee, made up of men of the loftiest standing in the State, be appointed to go as soon as possible to the National Capital and ask the President, face to face, whether he will or will not redeem his pledge, given to Mr. Harding, Colonel Wolford, and, others to guarantee to us a free election.

The Louisville organ wants to know who ever heard of a President's proclamation that he would not strike down the freedom of election in Kentucky by military violence. If nobody ever heard of such a thing, it is because in no past time have dark signs and omens indicated that a proclamation to that effect was needed. But the abolition President has confessed that such a proclamation is needed now by plighting his word, since broken, that, upon certain conditions, now fully complied with, he would issue it. 'Tis too late for the Editor of the Louisville organ to talk about the absurdity of such a proclamation; he is but crushing the tender toes of his master.

☞ Can Captain Bowles or some convenient friend of his tell the public who paid the toll of all the government wagons that went from Jeffersonville to the Lincoln meeting at New Albany? Did the government employes who rode in the wagons pay it? Certainly not. Did Bowles pay it? Probably he did. But, if so, whence was the money obtained? From the same source, without doubt, as the funds used to pay the hands for nominal government service while they were all off upon an electioneering expedition. How long is such infamous corruption to last? Till after the November election, we presume.

IS IT IGNORANCE OR MENDACITY?—The abolition organ here denies offensively that Andrew Johnson has issued a proclamation containing the infamous test-oath upon which we animadverted in the Journal of yesterday and of the day before. We need not say that the denial of the organ is false. The proclamation in question appeared in the Nashville Union of October the first, whence we extracted the oath as published in our columns. The date of the proclamation is September the thirtieth. We will publish the proclamation entire in our next edition. The organ is either characteristically ignorant or characteristically mendacious.

☞ Our abolition neighbor says: "We think we have the requisite grain of intelligence." If he has, most of his articles must go sadly against the "*grain*."

☞ On the 1st of November, 1861, upon the retirement of Lieutenant-General Scott, Major-General McClellan was appointed General-in-Chief of the armies the United States, and on the 11th of March, 1862, having personally taken the field at the head of the Army of the Potomac, he was relieved from the General-in-Chief's command and specifically assigned to the Army of the Potomac; consequently he had control of all army movements but a little over four months, and at a season of the year when military movements were almost impracticable. In that short period, he fully instructed General Halleck as to his duties in command of the Department of Missouri, and Gen. Buell in the Department of the Ohio. He planned the expedition against Fort Pulaski to obtain command of the harbor of Savannah and relieve the blockading fleet, and gave full instructions to General Butler when assigned to the command of the land forces destined to co-operate with the navy in the attack upon New Orleans. In January, General McClellan was prostrated by severe illness, during which Mr. Stanton succeeded Cameron in the War Department; and to the new Secretary he developed his plan of attacking Richmond by the Lower Chesapeake, of which the President disproved and substituted a plan of his own, which was, that, on the 22d of February, a general movement of the land and naval forces should be made against the insurgents. From the Gulf of Mexico to the mountain defiles of West Virginia, then impenetrable by reason of snow, this order was equally applicable. The Army of the Potomac was ordered to seize Manassas Junction as a part of this plan, but on the 27th of February the Secretary of War, by the authority of the President, issued instructions to prepare for the transportation of the Army of the Potomac to its field of operations as designated by General McClellan. On the 8th of March, the President, who was always severely exercised about the rebel batteries on the Lower Potomac, again expressed dissatisfaction with the plan for the new movement down the Chesapeake, but General McClellan always contended that the proposed advance would necessarily force the enemy to abandon all his batteries and positions in front of Washington, and this opinion was subsequently shown to be correct. The preparations to carry the batteries, however, by a movement toward Occoquan Creek were advanced as speedily as the weather permitted. At a meeting of his general officers McClellan's views were supported by a majority of those present, but on the same day, March the 8th, the President issued his order directing the formation of army corps and appointing their commanders' General McClellan says he had always been in favor of the principle of an organization into army corps, but preferred deferring its practical execution until some little experience in campaign and on the field of battle should show what general officers were most competent to exercise these high commands, for it must be remembered that we then had no officers whose experience in war on a large scale was sufficient to prove that they possessed the necessary qualifications. An incompetent commander of an army corps might cause irreparable damage, while it is not probable that an incompetent division commander could cause any very serious mischief. On the same day, March 8, 1862, the President issued another war order, showing his uneasiness for the security of Washington, by providing that only about 50,000 troops should move to the new base until the Potomac was freed of the rebel batteries, or he should give express permission. The order likewise fixed the 18th of March as the day for moving down the Chesapeake Bay to the new base. On the very day this order was issued the rebel ram Merrimac came out of Norfolk, sank the frigate Cumberland, burned the Congress, and disabled several other vessels, but the next day she was in turn beaten off by the Monitor under Lieutenant Worden, so that McClellan's plans were not materially disturbed, though it is evident that the President, under the circumstances, should not have hurried the expedition to Fortress Monroe. While the transports were preparing, the General made a reconnoissance in force toward Centreville and Manassas, which showed that, as a natural consequence of the contemplated movement to the Peninsula, the rebels had evacuated all their positions and retired toward Richmond. On the 10th his cavalry advance was at Centreville, and on the 11th he was relieved from the command of all the other military departments, retaining only the Army of the Potomac.

From that time until the present, General McClellan has been the special object of detraction by the entire abolition party. The letter of General Henry M. Naglee to the Hon. William D. Kelly exposes the duplicity of Secretary Stanton in his conduct toward McClellan, and the speech recently delivered by Montgomery Blair, the late Postmaster-General at New York, gives convincing evidence that the President had no doubt of the patriotism or efficiency of Gen. McClellan, for Mr. Blair spoke of him as "one whom to the last I believed to be true to the cause in which his country is embarked, and I may add, whom the President held to be patriotic, and had concerted with General Grant to bring again into the field as his adjunct, if he turned his back on the proposals of the peace junto at Chicago." This shows that all the clamor raised against General McClellan has been actuated by political malice and that he has been maligned as a soldier and as a loyal citizen, for the purpose of breaking him down in the affections and confidence of the American people. We ask particular attention to the letter of General Henry M. Naglee, and the developments made by the National Intelligencer upon Mr. Blair's New York speech, which will be found on our first page. We have as briefly as possible given the history of General McClellan when General-in-Chief of the armies to show that he was not responsible for any of the mishaps which occurred, and now we have conclusive evidence that the President was ready to restore him to duty as the adjunct of General Grant, upon a condition that no gentleman or patriot could accept, which was that he should decline the high honor of the Presidential nomination at the hands of the conservatives of the country.

☞ The abolition organs call General McClellan a coward, and apply to him, as a military commander, every other epithet of contumely and hate, and yet, according to the Brooklyn, N. Y. Union, of the 28th ult., a violent Lincoln paper, Mr. Blair, late Postmaster-General and a strong Lincoln man, stated in a public speech on the night before, that "*Mr. Lincoln had concerted with Gen. Grant to bring Gen. McClellan into the field as his adjunct, if he would turn his back on the proposals of the peace junta at Chicago.*" Now if Lincoln and Grant set so high an estimate upon Gen. McClellan's military qualities, wouldn't it be rather more decent for the radical organs to be a little careful as to what they say about him as a military man?

The country has reason to rejoice that Gen. McClellan, however valuable his services might be in the Army of the Potomac, did not win the high reward which the President was prepared to bestow upon him in the event of his refusing to be a candidate for the Presidency. No doubt General McClellan was duly notified of the remuneration or compensation or bribe within his reach, but he looks only for the appropriate reward of successful devotion to his country, and for that from a higher and nobler and better source than the President. He has not learned the art of political bargaining, and, although but forty years of age, he is that number of years too old to take lessons in it.

☞ It is really provoking to read of the capture, by the rebels on Monday last, of a train of two locomotives and twenty-three cars, one of the latter containing eight hundred Sharpe's rifles, at Miller's Landing, on the Pacific Railroad. Why are such spoils so lightly permitted to fall into rebel hands? Has it not been known, for some time past, that the whole region where this important capture took place was swarming with guerillas? Then should not a railroad train, if permitted to go there at all, have been accompanied by a guard strong enough to insure safety?

We are utterly amazed at the seeming recklessness with which valuable trains are thrown into the hands of the enemy.

☞ The abolition organ in Louisville thinks that it is downright mean in General McClellan not to resign his Major-Generalship now that he is a candidate for the Presidency. But, neighbor, can you charge that General McClellan is drawing from the United States Treasury two salaries at the same time, as your much-petted Green Clay Smith did?

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } s 8 d&wlsly

GREEN & GREEN,
Corner Main and Fourth sts.,
Louisville, Ky.

We have entered our NEW STORE-ROOMS, which are nearly finished, and are prepared to show our stock of
Hats, Furs, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
OUR
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
IS NOW IN FULL OPERATION,
And we can now fill all orders promptly for
SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR.
o5 GREEN & GREEN.

PREMIUM DRESS HATS,
FINE FELT HATS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTH HATS
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTH CAPS
MILITARY HATS AND CAPS,
HAT CORDS AND ORNAMENTS,
In great variety at
PRATHER & SMITH'S,
429 Main Street.
s10

Masonic Notice.
A CALLED MEETING OF KING SOLOMON'S R. A. CHAPTER (No. 18) will be held at Masonic Hall, on Masonic Temple, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 7, at 7 o'clock.
By order W. E. ROBINSON, H. P.
GEO. DOYLE, Sec'y. o7 d1*

Masonic Notice.
THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF MT. MORIAH LODGE (No. 106) F. and A. M. will hold a STATED MEETING, THIS EVENING, the 7th inst., at 6½ o'clock, for work.
By order of W. M.
o7 d1* JARRETT BULL, Sec'y.

Lost,
IN CALIFORNIA, BELOW THE CITY, A yellow MARE, dark mane and tail, about 15 hands high, and 7 years old. Any person bringing said Mare to Mr. PARGNY'S, corner Third and Jefferson streets, will be suitably rewarded. o7 d1f

Dog Lost—$5 Reward.
STRAYED FROM THE RESIDENCE OF Wm. S. Davis, on Washington street, between Clay and Shelby, a large pointer DOG, with long tail, and covered with specks and liver-colored spots on head and rump. The above reward will be given if delivered at above place, or at GRIFFITH & BOARD'S Store, Main, between Third and Fourth. o7 d1f

Horse Estray.
A DARK BROWN HORSE, ABOUT FOUR YEARS old, attached to a country wagon, broke loose near Preston and Main streets on Wednesday. One horse has been recovered, the other has not, but if returned to the subscriber a liberal reward will be paid.
H. THERMAN & CO.,
o7 d3* Market st., between Sixth and Seventh.

$50 Reward.
STOLEN, ABOUT DAYLIGHT ON THE morning of the 6th inst., a black HORSE, 16 hands high, and heavy set—has a blaze in the face, is marked by the harness, and is branded U. S. Said horse was left with me by Gen. Rousseau.
I will pay the above reward for him if left at Moody & Young's stable or where I can get him.
o7 d2* WM. J. CRADDOCK.

Office Louisville Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses,
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7, 1864.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE FAIR PRIVILEGE for the coming meetings until 12 o'clock THIS DAY (FRIDAY).
o7 d1 WM. E. MILTON, Sec'y.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL of MEDICINE.
THE REGULAR SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the first Monday in October and continue till the 1st of February. College building corner of Fifth and Green streets. o7 d10*

Notice.
MR. L. LEONARD HAS WISHDRAWN FROM our firm, dating from July 13, 1864.
o7 d3 WALTERS & FOX.

CHAS. B. SCHICKEDANTZ (late with Brandeis & Crawford).
L. LEONARD (late of WALTERS & FOX).
E. D. TYLER (of the firm of JAS. B. TYLER & Co.).
SCHICKEDANTZ, LEONARD, & CO.

Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTnership for the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL GRAIN and COMMISSION business, and will at all times pay the highest market price for WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, BARLEY, and FLAX-SEED.
No. 114 Second street, Louisville, Ky.
o7 d6&w3m SCHICKEDANTZ, LEONARD, & CO.

POPLAR TIMBER.
FIFTY-THREE LARGE POPLAR TREES, FROM three to five feet in diameter, cut last spring, on the lands of the late John Herr, Sr., about nine miles from Louisville, on the Westport road.
Proposals for the purchase of said Logs as they lie may be made by mail the 15th inst. for the entire lot (be the same more or less) at the store of
SUTCLIFF, GWYNN, & WOOD,
o7 dtd 529 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

KIRTLAND, BRONSON, & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers st.,
NEW YORK,
Offer to first class buyers a large and very complete stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
Of all Grades,
From the finest and most expensive qualities down to medium and low priced goods.

Our foreign as well as our domestic purchases having been made early, upon a low Gold Basis and Tariff, we are in a position to afford our goods at prices which will enable our customers to secure the benefit of the rapid advance.

JOBBERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, AND DEALERS GENERALLY will find it to their advantage to secure the benefit of the rapid advance.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE EXECUTION OF ORDERS. s29 d10s

MILVAINE & BROS.,
Commission Merchants,
48 Broad street, New York.
CASH ADVANCES WILL BE MADE ON CONsignments to above address by
T. O. BARTER.
Main st., between Second and Third.

THOMAS O. BARTER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Tyler's Block, SaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.
o6 d3m

300 OUNCES MORPHIA for sale by o6 d6&w3 WILSON & PETER.
100 GROSS MASON'S BLACKING for sale by o6 d6&w3 WILSON & PETER.
300 LBS PURE CHLOROFORM for sale by o6 d6&w3 WILSON & PETER.
25 CARBOYS SPIRITS NITRE DULC (made by the formula of the U. S. P., and warranted full strength) for sale by o6 d6&w3 WILSON & PETER.
25 CARBOYS AQ. AMMONIA, "f.f.f." for sale by o6 d6&w3 WILSON & PETER.
2,000 BOXES WINDOW-GLASS, best brands, assorted sizes, for sale by o6 d6&w3 WILSON & PETER.
1,000 BOXES GLASSWARE, assorted sizes, for sale by o6 d6&w3 WILSON & PETER.
100 GROSS GERMAN MATCHES for sale by o6 d6&w3 WILSON & PETER.
VIRGINIA TOBACCO—A few boxes for sale by o6 d6&w3 WILSON & PETER.
SUGAR-COATED PILLS AND GRANULES—An assortment for sale at manufacturers' prices by o6 d6&w3 WILSON & PETER.
CONDENSED MILK—A supply of this superior article for sale at manufacturers', prices by o6 d6&w3 WILSON & PETER.

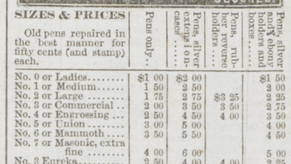
HAY PRESSES.
Solid Wrought Iron Lever Beater.
Make as much less than half the time of the Screw Beater.
Screw Plunger Beater.
Drive away with the jar and dust of the falling Beater. Horse-power, portable and new and very superior.
Single and Double Feeder Hand Presses.
Louisville Hay Press Works cor. Main and 11th sts.
o7 d3m WILLIAM DEELYNG, Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCOTT, KEEN, & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Men's, Youths', and Boys' FINE CLOTHING
AND
Furnishing Goods,
CORNER SIXTH AND MAIN STREETS,
Louisville, Ky.
o7 d1y

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
BATCHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE IS THE best in the world. The only *Harmless, True, and Reliable* Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown* without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY 81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y.
Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. o6 d1y

C. P. Barnes's Extra Gold Pens.



SIZES & PRICES	Pens only.	Pens, rubber holders.	Pens, silver holders and boxes.	Pens, silver, gold holders and boxes.
Old pens repaired in the best manner for fifty cents (and stamp) each.				
No. 0 or Ladies	$1 00	$2 00		$1 50
No. 1 or Medium	1 50	2 50		2 00
No. 2 or Large	1 75	2 75	$3 25	2 25
No. 3 or Commercial	2 00	3 00	3 50	2 75
No. 4 or Engrossing	2 50	4 50	4 00	3 50
No. 5 or Union	3 00	5 00		4 00
No. 6 or Mammoth	3 50	5 50		4 50
No. 7 or Masonic, extra fine	4 00	6 00		5 00
No. 3 Eureka	2 50	4 00	4 00	3 25
No. 6 Eureka	3 50	5 50		4 50

All pens bear my *trade mark*, "C. P. BARNES, EXTRA, LOUISVILLE, KY." for which I have secured the *copyright*, and are warranted 14 carats fine and pointed in every respect. Sent by mail or express to any part of the country on receipt of price and *return charges*. Persons ordering will please state the size and style desired, whether hard or soft, fine or coarse; and if the pen should fail to please or prove defective, will have the privilege of exchanging it. A premium of fifteen per cent allowed on orders of $25 or over, and twenty-five per cent on those of $100. Liberal discount made to the trade. Send for CATALOGUE and price list sent FREE. Address C. P. BARNES,
Dealer in Gold Pens and American Watches,
535 Main street, corner Sixth,
sep1 d1y LOUISVILLE, Ky.

J. HINZEN. E. ROZEN.
HINZEN & ROZEN,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
ALSO AGENTS FOR
Mason & Hamline's Cabinet Organs,
THE BEST MAKE IN THE MARKET,
Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh,
jy27 d6m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelops, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 3 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. s24d3m.

R. C. Hill's Celebrated GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.
333 THIRD STREET. 407 MAIN STREET.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
The largest, heaviest, and best Pen for the money in the world.
My pens are 14 and 16 carat fine, and guaranteed perfect in every respect. For further particulars send for circular price list. Pens repaired every day. Watch and Pen price list FREE.
GOLD PENS REPOINTED FOR 50 CTS. and stamp

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.
The best at 333 Third street.

WATCHES
Repaired in the best style, on short notice, by experienced workmen, and warranted. Terms reasonable.
Address R. C. HILL.
Gold Pen Manufacturer & Dealer in American Watches.
s7 dtf

GRAIN DRILLS.
WE HAVE AN ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST kinds made in store. It has been ascertained beyond doubt that wheat which was drilled in last year, on not badly winter-killed and produced a fair crop, whilst that which was sown broadcast on the same soil was almost entirely worthless. In drilling in wheat you save the labor of one man and team, besides saving seed enough in sowing 100 acres to pay for your drill.

CASH PRICE.

3 Hoe Drills complete	$100
9 " "	105
10 " "	110

COOK'S EVAPORATOR.
We have the EXCLUSIVE CONTROL of this Evaporator for the State of Kentucky and in Indiana bordering on the river. Persons who are growing Sorghum are invited to call and examine them, or send for a circular giving full description.

CASH PRICE.

No. 2 complete	Iron $80;	Copper	$130
No. 3 "	" 90;	"	150
No. 4 "	" 100;	"	165

Victor Cane Mill.
We are selling with our Evaporator the above celebrated Mill, which is far ahead of all others for strength, durability, and capacity. It is built on an entire different principle from any other mill, and cannot be excelled. Our Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mills are fully equal in size and capacity to Nos. 2, 3, and 4 of any other manufacturer, which makes them the cheapest as well as the best. We warrant them to be superior to any other kind offered for sale in this market.

CASH PRICE.

No. 0 Light one-horse Mill	$75
No. 1 Small " "	90
No. 2 Large two-horse "	105
No. 3 Small " "	145

CIDER MILLS.
We have a variety of excellent Cider Mills, all of which we consider good. The Buckeye has no equal. The Kentucky Mill is well known, and has given general satisfaction.

Buckeye No. 1	$60
Kentucky No. 1	50
Males' No. 1	50
Hutchinson's No. 1	26

NOTICE.
In addition to articles above, we keep a general assortment of
Agricultural Implements and Seeds,
Cumming's Patent Cutting Boxes,
Sandford's Patent Cutting Boxes,
Virginia Corn Shellers,
Buckeye Corn Shellers,
Western Corn Shellers,
Cultivators, Corn Planters,
Ploughs (Cast and Steel),
Grain Cradles and Scythes,
Shovels, Hoes, Spades, Forks, &c.
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.,
a15 dtf&m LOUISVILLE, Ky.

A Physiological View of Marriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail as before.
sept16 d3m

☞ Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and dispels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effect, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. o4 so42w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KROMER'S (Upham's) HAIR DYE,
50 CENTS A BOX.
Boxes larger than Dyes that sell for $1. NATURAL, DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL. WARRANTED to please. This article has been thoroughly tested by DR. CHILTON, of New York, and Profs. Booth and Garrett, of Philadelphia, who pronounce it free from all poisonous ingredients, and the material composing it will not injure the most delicate hair. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers everywhere.
JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor,
403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.
The inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempting cup. Dr. Zane's antidote for strong drink is a certain cure for drunkenness. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.
Descriptive circulars sent to any address. For sale by all respectable druggists in the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per box, or packages of six boxes for $5.
JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC.
The oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, &c. This medicine has stood the test of over thirty years, and has always proved a success.
DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC is exhibited in the form of pills, made up entirely of substances that have a specific effect upon the generative organs. Most persons associate the idea of operations upon the bowels from taking any kind of pills. The SPECIFIC of Dr. Rand is not intended as an AGGRAVATING MEDICINE. Its medicinal virtues are expended entirely upon the impaired regenerative organs. The pills are not unpleasant to the taste, and many persons masticate them with impunity before swallowing them, which plan we would always recommend, as affording the speediest way to get the effect of the remedy.
Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by druggists everywhere.
JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.
o4 dly

LUBIN.
LUBIN.
LUBIN.
Having secured the sole and exclusive right to sell in the United States of America and the Canadas,
Lubin's Hair Dressing Floriline,
We take great pleasure in announcing to the Druggists and the public generally, that the above celebrated article is now ready for distribution.
NOTE.—The reputation long continued and enjoyed by "Lubin's Hair Dressing Floriline," in Paris and most of the cities throughout Europe, would seem to be a sufficient guarantee of its worth; but when the fact is known that it was for many years of his life his especial care, thought, labor, and ambition, to bring the Floriline to the present unequalled standard, the real merit cannot fail to be appreciated by the public, and most especially by the "Women of America."
REMARKS.—We ask you for the Floriline the most perfect Hair Preparation and Dressing in the world. But a single application will establish the fact that
Lubin's Hair Dressing Floriline,
like all of his celebrated preparations, is unsurpassed and worthy the patronage of all.
Sold by all Druggists of repute in America.
DRAKE & CHILDS, PERFUMERS,
101 Liberty Street, New York.
s5 sod&eow3m

NOTICES.

Found,
A WATCH, WHICH THE OWNER CAN have by calling on William A. Latimer, describing property, and paying for this advertisement. Residence west side of Twelfth, between Broadway and Maple. o5 d3*

NOTICE TO SPECULATORS.
6,000 LBS CHOICE MICHIGAN BUTTER just received, which I will sell at figures to suit. Call and examine at
o6 d3 J. C. ELLIS'S,
234 Third st., near Jefferson.

ORDERS ON WASHINGTON
PURCHASED AT THE LOWEST RATES by
o6 d5* H. S. JULIAN & CO.,
Main and Sixth sts.

Notice to whom it may concern.
I HAVE IN STORE 10 BBLS OF WHISKEY, shipped from Evansville to E. Settis, Louisville. I wish the owner to come forward and pay freight and charges.
o5 d3 B. J. CAFFREY, 137 Fourth st.

ANY DRAFTED MAN CAN PROCURE A SUBSTITUTE for a reasonable price by calling at the Dry Goods Store under Woodard Hall, corner Lower First and Main street, New Albany, Ind. No broken man need apply. o5 d3*

To whom it may concern.
MY WIFE, MARY ELLEN FREDERICK, HAVing left me without sufficient cause, and prosecuted me for a divorce, which she was defeated in, I will not be responsible for the debts she may accumulate.
GEO. F. FREDERICK.
Frederick House, Oct. 5, 1864—d4*

Notice.
ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1864, THE Office of the Army Freight Line will be at the Adams Express Office, on Sixth street, up stairs. Parties wishing to ship by or having business connected with this line will please call there. Terms for the shipment of freights daily will be issued from this office between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.
o6 d4 D. W. C. RONALD, Agent.

Taken Up,
ON THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER, A BAY HORSE, 5 years old, one hind foot white, about 15 hands high, in thin condition, having been roughly used. The owner is notified to call, pay expenses, and take the horse. ROBT L. WILLIS,
Fifteenth st., south of the Dutch Ditch,
c5 d3* and west of the Oakland corral.

Dissolution.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm of JOHN WHITE & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. JOHN WHITE,
Louisville, Oct. 1, 1864. GEO. G. MOORE.

JOHN WHITE WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS at the old stand under the name of JOHN WHITE & CO.
c5 d6 JOHN WHITE.

Notice.
OFFICE STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN'S ASSOCIATION,
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION held this day, a resolution was adopted declaring the Association dissolved. Members who are in arrears for dues are hereby notified, if the same are not paid within thirty days, they are excluded from any participation in the assets. M. A. HUSTON,
o4 d30 Secretary.
[St. Louis Republican and Cincinnati Commercial copy for thirty days and charge this office.]

To the Public.
NEW HAVEN, September 29, 1864.
THERE WAS A PUBLICATION APPEARED IN the Journal in regard to the robbing of me, and, in that statement, I knew nothing of the publication until it appeared in said paper. The information was given by Major Wilson, and it was doing injustice to Sol. Thompson and his brother. I have seen Sol. Thompson since, and my wife knows him well, and we are happy to be able to set both of them on honorable grounds, for we can safely say to the public that Sol. Thompson nor his brother had any hand or knowledge of the robbing until after it was done.
Given under my hand this 29th day of September, 1864. [o4 d6] JOSEPH MILLER.

SUBSTITUTES.
A FEW SUBSTITUTES CAN BE HAD WHO ARE exempt from the present draft. The highest price will get them. Send in your bids by mail or telegraph.
o4 d5 F. A. SMITH,
Munfordville, Ky.

REMOVAL.
MRS. YOUNG HAS REMOVED FROM THIRD street to Jefferson, south side, two doors above St. Cloud Hotel, where she would be glad to see her old customers, and invites the patronage of new ones.
s30 d1m*

NOTICE.
TOBACCO—TOBACCO—TOBACCO—We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, direct from the manufacturer, which we will sell much below the market price to close consignments.
DOEN, BARKHOUSE & CO.,
s24 d1m Commission Merchants, 428 Main st.

NOTICE.
CHAMPAGNE, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—Having in store on consignment a large stock of Imported and Domestic Champagnes, Wines, Liquors, &c., before the tax, we offer our stock at lower prices than the manufacturers can sell
DOEN, BARKHOUSE & CO.,
s24 d1m Commission Merchants, 428 Main st.

SUBSTITUTES
FOR A FEW DRAFTED MEN WILL BE FURnished upon application to
M. CARR,
s21 d14* Room No. 7, above Scott, Keen, & Co.'s.

TOBACCO DEALERS.

HOLYOKE & ROGERS,
TOBACCO FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
NO 322 WATER ST., NEW YORK.
Advances will be made on shipments to above address by
N. E. MILTON & CO.,
s23 d1m* No. 433 Main st

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 3 A. M.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS—*Let Them be Circulated.*—The most unprecedented exertions on the pat of the abolitionists have flooded our cities, towns, villages, and camps with such documents as they hope may benefit their cause, by presenting garbled extracts from speeches and disjointed fragments from official papers, which require their context to develop their proper significance. There is nothing that we should be unwilling to have circulated were it fairly placed before the people, but the artful and mendacious tricks of partisans to deceive the voters find full employment in putting forth such documents as will serve their purposes by concealing their true bearing upon the points of policy to which they refer. Every office-holder in the land has been assessed in proportion to his pay, to provide an electioneering fund, and the money thus raised will be used to corrupt the ballot-box either directly by the puchase of votes, or indirectly by placing false information before the people to mislead their judgments. The Conservatives who are for McClellan and Pendleton, the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, have to counteract these desperate schemes by their individual exertions and contributions. They need but few documents in advocacy of their cause, for the history of the rebellion is the great document upon the record of which George B. McClellan is to be judged, and upon which the votes of a majority of American freemen are confidently anticipated for him on the eighth of November. Still it has been deemed expedient to publish, for the use of the Union Democracy in Kentucky, one small pamphlet which embraces the Electoral ticket; extracts from Lincoln's Inaugural of March 4, 1861, and his letter to the Rebel Commissioners on July 18, 1864, showing how he has abandoned his policy, and converted the war from its legitimate object, the suppression of the rebellion, to a contest for the abandonment of slavery; the Crittenden Resolution of July 22, 1861, adopted after the Bull Run disaster, showing the true objects of the war on the part of the government; McClellan's Harrison's Landing letter to the President, his West Point oration, and his speech at Lake George; Col. Frank Wolford's statement; McClellan's letter of acceptance; the Chicago platform; and extracts from the Baltimore platform, upon which Mr. Lincoln was nominated.

The papers contained in this document will enable every intelligent man to form his own opinions as to the comparative merits of the two candidates. They make a pamphlet of thirty-four pages, and we furnish them at five dollars for a hundred copies, which is actually below the first cost, and therefore we cannot be suspected of any desire to make money when we urgently solicit for them the most extensive circulation. Persons who send their orders by mail must remit one cent for each copy ordered, to prepay postage; in other words, six dollars for one hundred copies, we to pay the advance postage here. We can supply any number that our friends may call for, and we hope Kentucky will be liberally supplied with the food for reflection which this documentary exposition so abundantly affords.

SHELBY COUNTY NEWS.—Some two weeks ago, when Jesse with his guerilla gang was in Shelby county, he formed his men for the purpose of making an attack on Fort Lowry, a small earthwork on the bank of Bullskin creek. A few determined Union men were in the fort, and they determined to defend the work to the last. Jesse charged, but his men were forced back in a wild, disorderly retreat. An attempt was made to rally the guerillas for another attack, but they could not be persuaded to make another venture. The result of the encounter proved that the thieving scoundrels are too cowardly to fight, for they numbered more than six times as many men as were in the fort. Shelby county has suffered severely from guerilla depredations. A large number of horses have been stolen, and the citizens have been robbed of watches, money, and other personal property to large amounts.

Jesse has established a line of communication from Shelby to Spencer county by way of Bullskin bridge. The guerillas and their friends, by this means, are kept well posted in regard to all transactions along the line. The citizens, loyal and disloyal, have been deprived of the privilege of keeping arms in their houses, and, therefore, are unable to defend themselves against the outrages practised by the thieving scoundrels. The people of Shelby are almost a unit in feeling in regard to politics. McClellan and the Union is the grand rallying cry. Great enthusiasm for "Little Mac" prevails throughout the county. The corn crop in the richest portions of the county is light. The drought during the summer greatly affected tobacco, and the yield will not be great. Laborers are very scarce. The loss of slaves is severely felt.

A NEGRO OFFICER IN TROUBLE.—On Wednesday, Capt. Hewett arrested A. A. Udell, First Lieutenant in the 107th U. S. colored regiment, and reported him at the office of Col. Hammond. It appears that Udell's love for the negroe was not so great as to prevent him from making money out of him in an illegitimate way. He met a strong, likely boy on the street, who reported to him that he was a refugee from slavery and wanted to enlist in the army. Udell told him to follow him and he would have him enlisted as a member of his company. Instead of going to camp, Udell sought a party who was looking for a substitute, and disposed of the black boy to him for the sum of $600. Capt. Hewett learned of the transaction, and, obtaining proof of the Lieutenant's perfidy, he arrested him and reported him as a prisoner to Post Headquarters.

After hearing the facts in the case, Colonel Hammond immediately issued an order directing that Udell be sent to jail and kept in confinement until further orders. He will be tried before a court-martial for his offence. If he has justice done him, he will be stripped of his rank and expelled from the lines. It looks very bad for an officer who accepts a commission in a colored regiment and makes so many pretensions of love for the negro, and claims that he makes a sacrifice to elevate the condition of the "down-trodden slave," to be found engaged in an illegal traffic in flesh and blood, and caught in bartering off the fugitive, thereby defrauding the Government for his individual gain. In truth, pretensions are often devoid of sincerity.

☞ Stone dressing in the streets of a crowded city is not exactly a proper thing. Our municipal authorities are mending our ways and the mallet and chisel are vigorously at work preparing stepping-stones for the crossings. Why cannot these stones be dressed at the quarries and thus save lacerated faces to pedestrians in the city from the splinters that fly as they are chipped in the heart of the city? The working of marble is really very dangerous when performed on our streets, and we should be pleased to see a complete reform in this particular. Were the question put to vote among our citizens it would be carried unanimously, for the eyes and nose both demand protection from the limestone splinters.

LOOK OUT, DARKIES!—Orders have been issued to arrest all negroes found on the Nashville trains without the proper passes, and all of those who attempt to cross the river at the Ferry-boat landing with no documents to explain who they are, and send them to the fortifications. They will be kept at work until their identity is established, and will be organized into companies and mustered into the army.

☞ His Excellency Governor Bramlette reached our city last night, to meet his old regiment, which has just arrived here. The Governor is in fine health and high spirits. He gives an excellent account of the mountains, from which he lately returned. The mountains, like all other parts of the Commonwealth, are in a blaze for McClellan.

☞ Transportation over the Nashville railroad is very crowded. Passengers are refused at all the stations. A large number of soldiers are going to and returning from the front.

☞ Two hundred conscripts from down the river arrived in the city last night on the mail steamer from Evansville. Everything is reported quiet along the river.

☞ There will be a McClellan basket meeting near Jeffersonville on next Saturday, at which several distinguished speakers will be present. All who attend will receive a hearty welcome.

☞ Lieutenant-Governor Jacob was at the Galt House last night.

☞ It is reported that Gen. Burbridge is returning to Lexington with his expedition.

ARREST OF J. J. BINGHAM.—This gentleman, the Editor of the Indiana State Sentinel, was arrested on Wednesday by order of General Hovey, and imprisoned in the United States Military Prison at Indianapolis. The ground of Mr. Bingham's arrest, according to the Indianapolis Journal, the abolition organ of Indiana, is a suspicion that he is a "Son of Liberty," with the assumption that he was "inciting the people through his paper to acts of violence and resistance to the authority and laws of the government." The Sentinel of yesterday contains the following address from Mr. Bingham:

To the People of Indiana:

To-day I was arrested by order of Major-General Hovey, the Military Governor of Indiana, and confined in a military prison. Upon what accusation I know not. Faithfully and earnestly, in public and private life, I have endeavored, according to the convictions of my judgment and conscience, to preserve peace and maintain law and order. I am guilty of no crime, unless it be criminal to differ with the principles and policy of the party in power. I should have been faithless to my own convictions of duty and to the trust reposed in me by the great party, which, as the Editor of its organ, I have represented, if I had not opposed doctrines and measures, persistently and zealously, which I conscientiously believed and believe must result, if carried out, in the overthrow of popular rights and free government. While occupying the position of Editor of the Sentinel, I have counseled obedience to law. This is the duty of the citizen, but it is no less a duty to labor for the repeal or modification of laws obnoxious, or which he believes to be detrimental to the public welfare. This I have done, and I should have been untrue to the obligations I owe to my country, to myself, and to those who come after me, if I had done otherwise. The duty which citizenship and the inalienable rights of man impose upon me is equally the duty of every citizen of Indiana.

I am cast down, but not destroyed; a victim of arbitrary power. I am a military prisoner. From a cell, I urge every true man of Indiana, as he values constitutional liberty, the freedom of thought, of conscience, of speech, and the press, and all the blessings and privileges of constitutional government, to return, in the rapidly approaching elections, a conservative party to power, as the only hope of restoring and maintaining our free institutions—the Constitution and the Union. If such is not the verdict of the people at the ballot-box next Tuesday, farewell to civil and religious liberty.

In Prison, Oct. 5, 1864. J. J. BINGHAM.

WOODLAWN RACE COURSE.—The regular running meeting for the fall commences on Monday next, and will be continued during the entire week. The nominations have been filled with six or seven entries each and promise to be very exciting. On Monday there will be a sweepstake, mile heats for three years old, $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, and $750 added by the association. The stake closed on the 15th of August, with seven nominations, which were Grant, Jones, Roher, Ulverston, Asteroid, Nannie Butler, Georgia Wood, and a black filly by Endorser, dam by Ellen Swigert. On the same day a purse of $500 is offered to all ages for mile heats. On Tuesday a $1,000 purse is offered for all ages, three mile heats, and on Wednesday, a $750 purse, for all ages, two mile heats and a sweepstake dash of a mile for two years old, the nominations for which closed August 15th with six entries, including Sally Holton, Norwich, Revolver, Conscript, Endurance and a black filly by Lexington, dam Novice. On Thursday a purse of $750 is offered for mile heats by all ages. On Friday a two-mile sweepstake will be contested for three years old, the subscriptions to which closed with six entries, Doneral, Loadstone, Ulverson, Asteroid, Nannie Butler, and Georgia Wood. On the same day a $500 purse is offered for a two-mile dash, open for all ages. On Saturday a purse of $1,500 will be contested four mile heats and all ages. These entries promise fine sport, and when we state that the creature comforts are under the charge of Walker's Exchange, superintended by John Kohlhepp, we can assuredly promise that the fall meeting at the Woodlawn Course will attract many of our citizens and a large concourse of strangers.

BUCHEET—THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—A few years since, John Petherick, Esq., British Consul at Cairo, Egypt, conceived the idea of securing for the Zoological Gardens, London, a living specimen of the hippopotamus or "river horse," and organized an expedition up the White Nile for that purpose. After many weeks of fruitless research, the sailors discovered an immense hippopotamus and her calf quietly feeding among the reeds on the shore a short distance from the water's edge. A boat was immediately landed, but ere it struck the bank the wily dam had rushed into the water and escaped. Not so, however, with the less fortunate calf, and after a spirited contest, Ali, an Egyptian sailor, succeeded in enveloping the youthful monster in a blanket, and, with the assistance of his comrades, bore him safely on board. On reaching Cairo, Ali's young charger nearly devastated the country around for a supply of milk on which to feed him, when at length Mr. Petherick brought him and his keeper to England, where he found that the Zoological Gardens had been supplied. At this time G. C. Quick, Esq., happened to be in England in search of novelties, and purchased the animal from Mr. Petherick for thirty thousand dollars, which price, although almost fabulous, was much less than the cost of his capture and transportation. This hippopotamus, together with Ali, his Egyptian captor, is the one now with Bailey & Co.'s grand quadruple combination, and is the only one which has ever been exhibited in this country. Ali has bestowed on his pet the name of "Bucheet," or Lucky Dog, and has him under such complete control that he brings him into the ring, and has taught him to obey his every command.

THE EQUESCURRICULUM.—The pictorial display upon the bill-boards and walls, in which the wonders of the forthcoming show are foreshadowed, has created considerable curiosity among the excitable amusement portion of the community, so that it is safe to predict that no exhibition that has ever visited Louisville will be regarded with more interest than the aforesaid "Equescurriculum." The proprietor challenges the world to produce a more comprehensive or meritorious show, and certainly there exists no more experienced or consummate caterer in such matters than the so-called "Prince of Showmen" L. B. Lent. This mammoth concern will exhibit in New Albany to-morrow afternoon and evening, making its grand parade in this city on Monday. The circus, educated bears, sacred bull, and performing dogs, goats, and monkeys, contribute an *ensemble* seldom witnessed under a pavilion, and will be sure to crowd the one on Second and Gray streets.

A DIFFICULTY AT VERSAILLES, KY.—We learn that a slight difficulty occurred at Versailles, Ky., a few days ago, between the citizens and a command of negro soldiers stationed there. Several shots were fired, and for a while the difficulty threatened to prove of a serious nature. However, it was suppressed without the shedding of blood by the citizens withdrawing from the unequal contest. The military authorities have adopted very stringent measures since the demonstration. Negro soldiers are stationed at every corner of the streets of the town, and have orders to disperse all gatherings of the citizens. Only two men are permitted to stand and converse with each other on the street. A bitter feeling exists between the people of Versailles and the black soldiers, and the stringent measures adopted do not tend to conciliate matters.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—The stock company here is performing a series of standard dramas and farces, while Miss Helen Western is convalescing, and the members are fully equal to their excellent representation. Mr. Albaugh as the leading man, Mr. Ashley as low comedian, and Mr. Pike in the heavy business, are winning golden opinions. Mrs. Perry is doing the leading female business until Miss Ada Gray returns to the city, and Miss Kitty Blanchard plays the soubrettes, the dramatic parts and dances entre acte, with still increasing evidences of talent. The other ladies and gentlemen we shall notice hereafter. This evening, the Ticket-of-Leave Man will be produced with a strong cast, and, as it is very popular here, we anticipate a crowded house.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE—*Benefit of Madame Ponisi.*—With the exceptions of Mrs. James Wallack and Mrs. Waller, we have had no actors in our city for some time who so fully realizes our ideal of a classic and finished artist as Madame Ponisi. She has been educated in the best schools of dramatic art; has a melodious voice, commanding person, and is thoroughly acquainted with the machinism of her profession. She offers a fine bill for her benefit to-night, which we feel confident will attract a brilliant audience. She appears in a new drama, Judith of Geneva, said to be of great interest, and as Meg Merrilies in Guy Mannering, which she performed with such success on Wednesday evening.

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

SPECIAL CASH SALE OF EXTRA FINE PLATED WARE AT AUCTION.

THIS MORNING, FRIDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, we will sell at auction-rooms, an invoice just received per express of

Fine Plated Ware,

Consisting in part of
Rich 6-bowl Castor and Frames;
Ivory-handled Knives and Forks;
Silver Balls, Butter Knives;
Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons;
Heavy Plated Dining and Dessert Fork;
Extended large Ice Pitchers;
With an invoice of Jewelry.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
o7 d1 Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

The Sale of the Season.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY CASH SALE OF FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

2 Days' Sale, Tuesday & Wednesday,

OCTOBER 11TH & 12TH, AT AUCTION ROOMS,
Commencing each day at 10 o'clock,

ON TUESDAY, 650 LOTS OF ASSORTED CLOTHING fresh stock, received since our last sale,

Consisting in part of
Fine Seal-skin, Beaver, and Cloth Overcoats;
Extra Black Cloth Frock and Sack Overcoats;
Fancy Cassimere and English Walking Overcoats;
Sattinet Over Buriness Coats and Sacks;
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pantaloons;
Heavy Lined Black and Fancy Cassimere Pantaloons;
Black and Fancy Cassimere and Sattinet Vests;
Gents' Extra Fancy Cassimere Suits.

☞ This is the Largest and best stock of Clothing we have ever offered for sale at auction, and will be sold without reserve in liberal lots. Also, will be added—

250 LOTS FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ON WEDNESDAY, October 12th, 550 Cases and Cartoons of

Men's and Boys' Boots and Balmorals;
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fall Wear.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
o7 d5 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

TWO PAIR OF FINE MATCH CARRIAGE-HORSES, HARNESS, CARRIAGE-POLE, PIANOS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHILD'S WAGON, AND FINE FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

ON THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, in front of Auction Rooms: One pair fine Blooded Bays, well matched, good kind; also one pair well-made, large, and active and well-broke, and Carriage-pole. After which will be sold a large stock of new and second-hand Furniture, consisting of Pianos, Italian Bedsteads, Misses' Bedsteads, and Mahogany Bedsteads, Marble Top Bureau and Enclosed Wash-stands, 2-drawer Wash-stands, Mahogany Hair-seat Chairs, Sofas, Elizabeth Rockers, Wine Rockers, Cane-seat and Slat Bottom Chairs; Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain, and Hemp Carpets, Matting; Spring, Cotton, and Shuck Mattresses; Books and Stationery; Knives and Forks; Centre Tables, Breakfast Tables, and Card Tables, and Child's Wagon, with the greatest variety that we have had for some time. So this is a rare chance for buyers.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
of d1 Auctioneer.

BY J. V. GILBERT & CO.

70 HALF BBLS WHITE AND TROUT FISH, SPRING AND SHUCK MATTRESSES, FEATHER-BEDS AND BED CLOTHING, COTTON TWINE, ROPE, AND YARNS, OSNABURG SACKS, FURNITURE, DINING-TABLE WARE, &C.,

AT AUCTION.

WE WILL SELL ON SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 8, at our Auction Rooms, at 10 o'clock, all of the above variety of articles, Household Goods, &c., without reserve.

Terms cash. J. V. GILBERT,
o7 d2 Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING NEXT, OCTOBER 10, AT 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the residence of Mrs. La Pace, situated on the north side of Green, between First and Second, the Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash-stands, Carpets, Chairs, &c.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
o7 d3 Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND WELL-LOCATED THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT AT AUNCTION.

ON THURSDAY AFTERTOON Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, on Fifth street, east side, between Walnut and Green streets, that large, well-located, and well-built

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE

formerly occupied by Wm. Read, deceased, containing 12 rooms, 3 servants' rooms, large kitchen and washroom, and 6 cellar rooms. Lot 52½ feet front by 236 deep to a 20-foot alley. Cistern and hydrant in the yard, with all the necessary out-buildings.

TERMS—One-half cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien. S. G. HENRY & CO.,
o6 dtd Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

VERY DESIRABLE AND HIGHLY IMPROVED COLLEGE STREET HOUSE AND LOT

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 11, at 4 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, a very desirable Brick Residence, situated on the south side of College, between Brook and Floyd. The House contains 7 rooms and pantry, with large dry cellar, and all necessary outbuildings, stable, carriage-house, &c., the whole in excellent condition and repair. The lot is 40 feet front by 200 deep to a 20-foot alley, highly ornamented with grape arbor, fruit trees, and shrubbery.

☞ The above property is situated in an excellent neighborhood and in a portion of the city even now rapidly improving. It only requires to be seen to be fully appreciated, and can be seen at any time. The sale will be positive and peremptory, as the owner is about removing from the city.

Terms cash, and possession given within ten days of sale.

C. C. SPENCER,
o6 d5 Auctioneer.

Horses, Hay, and Farming Utensils at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold, at the place of the undersigned, on the Salt River Road, near California, the following articles, to-wit:

5 Horses, Cows, Hay,
Wagons, Farming Utensils, &c.

TERMS—6 months' credit, with good security.

o6 dtd LOUIS WEGE.

AUCTION SALE.

HORSES, BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, & CARRIAGES

ON SATURDAY, Oct. 8, 1864, at Eggleston's Stable.

A. PEACOCK.
o5 d4

I. GRAUMAN,

THE WELL-KNOWN AUCTIONEER, ONCE MORE offers his services to the public here and in the surrounding neighborhood. He will attend to all out-door sales. Also will receive consignments of Dry Goods, Merchandise and new and second-hand Furniture at his Auction-rooms, No. 406 north side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. Liberal advances will be made on consignments. Fifteen years' experience is a guarty to the public, both consignors and buyers.

☞ Remember the place—between Fourth and Fifth on Market. I. GRAUMAN,
o5 dlm Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, October 10, 1864, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at public auction at the Court house door, in the city of Louisville, the desirable three-story Brick House and Lot in which Mrs. N. Hardy lived for many years. The lot fronts 52 feet by 240 feet deep to an alley, on the east side of Second, between Green and Walnut streets, within a square and a half of the Post office and Custom-house. The house has gas and water-works in it and 20 rooms, viz: On the first floor are 9 rooms, on the second and third floors are 5 chambers, with dressing room to each, and 4 servants' rooms; also one kitchen, stable, and carriage house, and an excellent well of water, and large cistern or rain-water.

The premises are now occupied by David Looney whose lease will expire on the 25th of December next, and can be seen by those wishing to purchase.

TERMS—⅓ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien; or the purchaser may sell cash.

TAO. A. MORGAN,
o2 dtd Auctioneer.

Valuable Jefferson County Farms and City Property at Auction.

ON MONDAY, October 10, 1864, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., I will sell at public auction, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville—

The highly improved Farm of 353¾ acres of land upon which Peter Funk lived for many years, on the Taylorsville Turnpike Road, about 9 miles from Louisville. This tract has been subdivided into four parcels containing respectively 137 8 acres, 102¾ acres, 57 6 acres, and 27 85 acres, and will be sold separately or entire as may be deemed best on the day of sale. A plat of said tract and subdivision can be seen at my office or at Messrs. Henning & Speed's.

J. Henry Funk, Ex'r, who resides on part of the large tract, will show the property to persons wishing to purchase.

A tract of 300 acres of Woodland, about 16 miles from Louisville, lying between the Funk's Mill road and the Bardstown Turnpike, adjoining the lands now or formerly owned by Wm Asher, Wm. Scebolt, and Jacob Straher.

A Lot in Louisville beginning on Cabel street at the corner of a 20-foot alley, thence with Cabel street 36 feet, and running back same width 150 feet to another 20 foot alley.

Also 20 acres of Land, fronting on the Shippingport road, within three quarters of a mile of the tax limits of the city, and adjoining the Old Paper Mill.

Sale to take place about 11½ o'clock A. M.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

THO. A. MORGAN,
s28 dtd Auctioneer.

Commissioner's Sale.

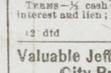
Allan on Trigg, &c., pltf's,
against
Miles & J. C. Kelley, dfts.

PURSUANT TO A JUDGMENT RENDERED AT the July term, 1864, of the Warren Circuit Court in the above-named suit, the undersigned, as commissioner, will sell, at the Court-house in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 24th day of October, 1864, that being County Court day, a tract of Land whereon Miles & J. C. Kelley now reside, situated on Big Barren river, about four miles from Bowling Green, Ky., containing 540 acres (more or less), and more particularly described in a deed bearing date 4th May, 1858, from Allanson Trigg to Miles & J. C. Kelley, now on record in the Warren County Court Clerk's office; or so much of said land as will satisfy plaintiff's debt, interest, and cost. Said land will be sold on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, and the purchaser required to give bonds, with approved security, having the force of a judgment, and bearing interest from day of sale. A lien will be retained on the land to secure the payment of the purchase money.

WM. A. COOKE, Com'r.
o3 d18

Furniture! Furniture!

WHARTON & BENNETT



Having concentrated their entire business at their Main street house, No. 219, between Second and Third, Monohan's old stand, are now prepared from their immense stock of Cabinet work to supply their customers at the lowest cash price.

We invite all to call and examine our stock,
s24 dlm3m WHARTON & BENNETT.

BOARDING—BOARDING.

A GOOD TABLE FOR EIGHT OR TEN BOARDers by the week or month on the corner of Tenth and Magazine streets (open on Monday next) by
o1 d12* S. J. SHACKELFORD.

AMUSEMENTS.

G. F. BAILEY & CO.'S

Metropolitan and Quadruple

COMBINATION!

CONSISTING OF

G. F. BAILEY & CO.'S

GRAND CIRCUS,

HERR DRIESBACH'S

EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE

SANDS, NATHAN, & CO.'S

PERFORMING ELEPHANTS,

THE GIGANTIC

HIPPOPOTAMUS,

or "Behemoth" of Holy Writ, of whom it is declared (Job 40—42) "Upon Earth there is not his like." This rare specimen of the brute creation, the last vestige of *pre-Adamite existence*, was captured by his present keeper, Ali, the Egyptian, by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, 2,000 miles above Cairo, on the White Nile, in Africa, and was imported into this country at an expense of more than $40,000, by G. C. QUICK, Esq., with whom such arrangements have been made as to enable the management to present him to the public, in conjunction with other unique attractions, which make up the Cataclysm of Wonders comprising this GIGANTIC COMBINATION.

The Circus Troupe

is the Largest and most complete ever combined in one establishment, having been selected from the first establishments of Europe and America. The wardrobe of this

MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTION

WILL BE EXHIBITED IN

LOUISVILLE

FOR FIVE DAYS,

Commencing October 10, 1864,

under one enormous Pavilion, for ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION, which, notwithstanding the enormous outlay attendant on such an unprecedented combination, is fixed at the low price of 50 CENTS—Children under 10 years of age half price.

Lot on Chestnut, near Floyd street.

THE GRAND PROCESSION

will enter the city at 11 o'clock A. M., preceded by the GIGANTIC HIPPOTAMUS drawn by a TEAM of ELEPHANTS (four in number) followed by WITHERS'S NEW YORK OPERA BAND, the GRAND MENAGERIE, the EXTENSIVE CIRCUS and Troupe of Artistes, together with the gorgeous paraphernalia of the Metropolitan Combination. The following will be the

LINE OF PROCESSION:

From the lot on Chestnut street to Preston street, on Preston to Main, on Main to Seventh, on Seventh to Jefferson, on Jefferson to Fourth, on Fourth to Walnut, on Walnut to Twelfth, on Twelfth to Chestnut, on Chestnut to Sixth, on Sixth to Broadway, on Broadway to Hancock, on Hancock to Chestnut, on Chestnut to the place of exhibition, Chestnut street, near Floyd street.

☞ MORNING EXHIBITIONS will be given on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock, of the HYPPOPOTAMUS, MENAGERIE, and PERFORMING ELEPHANTS without the Circus.

The price of admission to the Morning Exhibitions will be only 25 CENTS.

☞ The GRAND COMBINATION will exhibit in JEFFERSONVILLE on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., and in NEW ALBANY on MONDAY, the 17th inst.

o7 d7

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

CAREY & CALVERT.....Proprietors,
D. A. SAKEDAS.....Stage Manager.
T. J. CAREY.....Treasurer.

☞ Benefit of MADAME PONISI, and must positively be her last appearance but one, when she will perform the TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, will be acted the thrilling Drama of

JUDITH OF GENEVA.

Countess Judith of Geneva.....Mad. Ponisi.

To conclude with the two last acts of

GUY MANNERING,
OR THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.

Meg Merrilies.....Mad. Ponisi.

☞ GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle & Parquette 75 cts; Orchestra Seats $1; Private Boxes $8 & $6; Second Tier 40 cts; Gallery 20 cts; Colored Boxes 50 cts.
☞ Doors open at 7 and Curtain rises at ½ to 8 o'clock.
☞ Box Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts.

DUFFIELD & FLYNN.....Managers.
S. T. SIMONS.....Acting Manager.
J. W. ALBAUGH.....Stage Manager.
J. S. BERNARD.....Director of Music.

☞ Fifth night of the Dramatic Season.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, Oct 7, will be performed the

TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN.

☞ No other piece will be performed.
☞ Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss HELEN WESTERN.
☞ GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle & Parquette 75 cts; Private Boxes $8; Second Tier 55 cts.
☞ Seats in the Dress Circle may be secured without extra charge.
☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at ½ to 8 o'clock.

Woodlawn Race Course,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

LEGULAR TROTTING and PACING
For the Fall 1864

Will commence October 17 and continue Six Days.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1864.

Sweepstake for Stallions, any age, mile heats, 3 best in 5; $200 subscription, $100 forfeit, $200 added, provided two or more start; two or more to make a race. Closed October 1, 1864, with the following entries:

1. J. Williams names b. g. Daniel Boone.
2. R. A. Alexander names bk. s. ——, by Membrino Chief.
3. R. A. Alexander names bk. s. Big Black, by Membrino Chief; dam the dam of Native American.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Sweepstake for Stallions, Geldings, and Mares 3 years old, mile heats; $100 subscription, $50 forfeit, $100 added, provided two or more start; two or more to make a race. Closed October 1, 1864, with the following entries:

1. R. A. Alexander names b. f. by Edwin Forrest; dam the dam of Native American.
2. R. A. Alexander names bk. s. Milton, by Membrino Chief; dam Messenger Mare.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, OCT. 18, 1864.

Sweepstake for Horses, Geldings, and Mares 5 years old, mile heats; $100 subscription, $50 forfeit, $100 added, provided two or more start; two or more to make a race. Closed October 1, 1864, with the following entries:

1. R. A. Alexander names b. s. Bay Chief, by Membrino Chief; dam by Revolver.
2. R. A. Alexander names bk. s. Pilot American, by Pilot; dam the dam of Native American.
3. B. Brawner names b. m. Alice, by ——

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Mile heats; any double that can be put together; purse $100.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19TH, 1864.

Mile heats, 3 best in 5, for Horses, Geldings, and Mares that have never went for money in public; purse $200.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Pacing Race, mile heats.....Purse $50

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, OCT. 20TH, 1864.

Mile heats, 3 best in 5, for Horses, Geldings, and Mares that have never shown in public under 2:50; purse $150.

FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, OCT. 21ST, 1864.

Two-mile heats.....Purse $200.

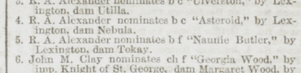
☞ All the above races to harness, double team, to wagons.
☞ Race to commence at 2 o'clock.
☞ Cars will leave the depot at 11:30 and at 1:15.
☞ Pools for sale by Messrs. Alfriend & Co.

WM. E. MILTON, Sec'y.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 6, 1864. o7 dtd

UNDERWOOD'S RACING POOLS

EVERY EVENING DURING THE RACES AT THE Galt House, commencing Saturday evening.
o7 d8*

Woodlawn Race Course,
LOUISVILLE, KY.



LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22, 1864.

REGULAR RUNNING MEETING FOR THE FALL of 1864, will commence on

Monday, October 10, 1864,

And continue six days,

FIRST RACE.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake, mile heats, Colts and Fillies, 3 years old, over the Woodlawn Association Course, fall of 1864; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, the Association to add $200; provided the stake is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association. Five or more subscribers to fill the stake; closed on the 15th of August, with the following nominations:

1. Jas. W. Ford nominates br c "Grant," by Lexington, dam Amanda Morehead, by Glencoe.
2. John Harper nominates b f, by Endorser, dam Ellen Swigert.
3. Alexander Owens nominates ch c "Jonas Roher," by Nuncio, dam unknown.
4. R. A. Alexander nominates b c "Ulverston," by Lexington, dam Utilla.
5. R. A. Alexander nominates b c "Asteroid," by Lexington, dam Nebula.
6. R. A. Alexander nominates b f "Nannie Butler," by Lexington, dam Tokay.
7. Jno. M. Clay nominates ch f "Georgia Wood," by imp. Knight of St. George, dam Margaret Wood, by imp. Priam.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Mile Heats (all ages); purse.....$500

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

Three Mile Heats (all ages); purse.....$1,000

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12.

Two Mile Heats (all ages); purse.....$750

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake dash of a mile over the Woodlawn Association Race Course, Colts and Fillies, 2 years old, $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; the Association to add $200; provided the stake is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association. Five or more subscribers to fill the stake; closed on the 15th of August, 1864, with the following nominations:

1. John Harper nominates b f "Sally Holton," by Lexington, dam Vantura.
2. R. A. Alexander nominates b c, "Norwich," by Lexington, dam Novice.
3. R. A. Alexander nominates b f, by Lexington, dam Kitty Clarke.
4. Jno. M. Clay nominates b c "Revolver," by Revenue, dam Balloon, by Yorkshire.
5. Zeb Ward nominates ch c "Conscript," by Revenue, dam Louisa Jourdan, by Jourdan.
6. Zeb Ward names ch c "Endurance," by the Knight of St. George, dam by Boston.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Mile Heats (all ages); purse.....$750

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake, two mile heats, for Colts and Fillies, 3 years old, over the Woodlawn Association Course, fall of 1864; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; $1,000 added by Association, provided the stake is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association. $100 forfeit or more subscribers to fill the stake; close on the 15th of August, 1864, with the following nominations:

1. Jas. W. Ford nominates br c "Doneral" by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet.
2. John Harper nominates g c "Loadstone," by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet.
3. R. A. Alexander nominates b c "Ulverston," by Lexington, dam Utilla.
4. R. A. Alexander nominates b c "Asteroid," by Lexington, dam Nebula.
5. R. A. Alexander nominates b f "Nannie Butler," by Lexington, dam Tokay.
6. John M. Clay nominates ch f "Georgia Wood," by imp. Knight of St. George, dam Margaret Wood, by imp. Priam.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Two Mile Dash (all ages); purse.....$500

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15.

Four Mile Heats (all ages).....$1,500

☞ Cars will leave the Depot for Race Course—First Train at 11¼ o'clock A. M.; Second Train at 1¼ o'clock P. M.
☞ Race to commence at 2 o'clock.

Price of Admission:

Quarter Stretch Badges (for the week).....$10
For sale at Galt House, Messrs. McGill & Mullen's Clothing Store, Galt House, and at the Depot.
Public Stand (for sale at the Depot and Gates).....$1
☞ Ladies admitted free.

☞ Entries for Purses will close every evening at the Judge's Stand immediately after the Race.
☞ Pools for sale by Messrs. Alfriend & Co. at Hotel DeRaine and on the Course every evening and morning.

W. E. MILTON, Sec'y, W. S. BUFORD, President.
o7 dtf

STILL ALIVE!

THE OLD AND WELL KNOWN 'GLAZI

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

SACRIFICED.

Bowed beneath a weight of sorrow,
He but half could comprehend,
Knowing not that ere the morrow
His young life would meet its end.

Did the night, with its sweet dreaming,
Bring him visions of the past,
And the morn, though brightly beaming,
Seem to whisper, "'tis thy last?"

Though 'mong strangers, yet not friendless,
Were the last words that he traced,
Ere he claimed the life that's endless,
Where earth's woes are all effaced.

On that morn his thoughts reverted
To his home and loved ones there,
And his heart, though joy-deserted,
Clung to hope and faith and prayer.

Did his brave, young spirit falter
In the struggle for the right?
Sacrificed on freedom's altar
Was he ere the coming night,

Not where armies vast contending
For the victory "hand to hand,"
Country, life, alone defending,
Murdered by a coward hand.

Still defending, he surrendered
To an overpowering foe.
(Think they not 'twill be remembered?)
When they basely laid him low.

On the arm of faith relying,
Upward borne on angel-wing;
Mother, God was with the dying,
He, who robbed Death of its sting.

BLOOMINGTON, KY. ILLINOIS.

HOURS WITH FLOWERS.

BY MRS. P. P. BONNEY.

The Cruciferæ, or cross-bearers, because all the flowers in this order are distinguished by four petals arranged in the form of a Maltese cross. Of the sixteen hundred species known, only one hundred are peculiar to this continent. They are all hardy, and natives of this continent. They do not transplant well. The seeds retain their vitality for a long time, and hence will nearly all vegetate; they should therefore be sowed thin. As they all abound in nitrogen they require much animal manure. Many useful plants, such as the turnip, cabbage, mustard, radish, and pepper-grass are found in this order. Pepper grass is a native of the East. The horse-radish was imported from Europe, and has become naturalized in moist places. It has long been known, as Hippocrates alludes to it as an antidote against narcotic poisons; it was justly valued by the ancients. It once had quite a reputation as a cure for hoarseness. Sinapis, or mustard, is an annual; there are two varieties, the white and black, which have both been cultivated in Europe and China for an unknown period. The seed, if sown too deep, will remain in the ground for ages without germinating, and is consequently difficult to extirpate from the soil. In digging out ditches, mustard seed that has lain in the mud for years will spring up, and it will sink to the bottom of water, and remain for ages uninjured. Thus skilfuly does nature protect the smallest seed from injury. Mustard as a table luxury was unknown until 1720; at that time it was coarsely pounded in a mortar, when it occurred to a woman, Mrs. Clements, residing at Durham, to grind it in a mill and sift it like wheat. She kept the secret to herself for many years, and supplied London and all the principal cities with it. George I. made it fashionable by his gracious approval, and Mrs. Clements went twice yearly to London to supply all orders, and realized quite a fortune from her trade. Mustard is now prepared by being crushed between rollers, and twice pounded and sifted, but most of that bought at shops is adulterated with flour, spiced with red pepper. Hippocrates used mustard also as a medicine. It is a powerful antidote against poison, and so powerful as an irritant, that, in cases where from the insensibility of the patient it has remained on too long, complete gangrene of the flesh has ensued. The mustard alluded to by our Saviour was for a long time supposed to be our herb, and to confirm His statements, obscure to us through our own ignorance, many marvellous mustard plants are described. A rabbi boasts of having grown one which he often climbed. We cannot help thinking that if he did so he must have shared the fate of an ambitious Josie of my acquaintance who climbed a tall sunflower, and found himself half buried in garden mould, with a broken arm for his consolation: "Well, Josie" exclaimed his uncle, grieved to find his handsome favorite so much injured, "this is too bad, isn't it?" "Oh! I don't mind the arm," answered master five-year-old, "but to hear everybody say, 'squirmed a sunflower, did you, Josie?" If it had been a tall tree, I shouldn't have cared." Modern botanists decide that our Saviour did not allude to the common mustard, but to a tree, the Salvador a Persica. The berries of this tree are smaller than a grain of black pepper, and so aromatic that they are used by the Arabs just as we use mustard, and called Khardal, the Arabic word for mustard.

The turnip is a native of Britain; it exactly resembles mustard in its wild state. The Romans cultivated it as we do now for food for cattle. They had delightfully neighborly ways, as they allowed any one to pull them who felt inclined; from such extraordinary liberality we may infer that their prayers were answered, for while sowing the seed the more religious ones prayed the gods that they might sow both for themselves and neighbors. In the same genus, Brassica, from brecio, the old Celtic name for the cabbage, is found that useful and nutritious article of diet. In its wild state it grows about the cliffs and shores of Europe, with no appearance of a head—a surprising illustration of the power of cultivation to produce changes beneficent to man, for cabbages are now raised weighing thirty pounds per head, and containing more of the material fitted to sustain life than any other substance except meat. A curious anomaly in the history of growth is seen in cabbages which have not headed. If they are placed head downwards in a trench, and lightly covered, they will develop into fine heads, weighing many pounds before spring. The rich cauliflower, the odd kohl-rabi, and unnumbered varieties of vegetables might be named here.

Cresses are beginning to be cultivated in this country. The true cress, or Nasturtium, grows upon the margins of springs or ponds; on account of the resemblance between the cress and the tropical Tropeolum, but it was not rightly named. Familiarity makes this Latin word seem sensible to people who would not be so pedantic as to use a correct botanical term for the word. Now, *Nasturtium* is derived from two Latin words, *nasus* and *tortus*, a twisted nose, because its acrid juice has that effect upon the nasal organ; to be consistent then you must call your flower a nose-twister, or a Tropeolum, which is as good Latin as Nasturtium, and, better still, the correct term. Kale or borecole is a favorite European dish; it is a cabbage which does not head, but grows in a light cellar or protected place for greens. Native simplicity and a touch of home-sickness were quaintly illustrated by the box of green kale, beautifully and carefully grown, exhibited at a floral show at Port Royal, Madagascar, among the rare plants that spread their broad leaves and held out their jewelled cups of more than antique splendor to the traveller's enchanted eye. To him the homely green thing was a talismanic spring, unlocking one of those rare domestic pictures of a home in dear old Britain—homes that the rarest genius has made familiar to the wide world over. One genus of the 13th order gives us Cardamine, a useful medicine; another Cametina, or false flax, which is extensively cultivated in Germany for the oil which can be pressed from the seeds. In the good old times, when herbs and simples had such mighty power, the cabbage cured deformities, and the turnip banished the fatal hectic and cured tubercles of the lungs, while the cabbage prevented drunkenness from the use of spirituous drinks.

We come now to the ornamental varieties, garden flowers.

By human love
Through many a summer day visited
For their ti om offerings, which o'er festal board,
And youthful brow, and e'en the shaded couch
Of long secluded sickness, may have shed a joy.
The Alyssum, so named by the ancients because it was supposed to allay anger, must have been a fine flower for irritable families. The Rock Alyssum is a perennial with yellow flowers. The Sweet Alyssum, an annual with small and very fragrant white flowers. This fragrance is very delicate, yet powerful when the dew is upon the plant. It requires no especial care, but should be allowed plenty of room; a foot apart is the distance between the plants allowed by English gardeners. There are more than twenty known varieties of Alyssum. The Hesperis forms another genus in this order. It has its name from the Greek word evening, because it is then very fragrant. The Hesperis Matronalis is a native of the shores of Lake Huron, a perennial with purple and white flowered varieties. A great favorite with German gardeners is the Hesperis Tristes; the flowers are of a dull color, and of little beauty, but at twilight the petals are drawn forcibly backwards, and the blossom exhales a powerful and delicious fragrance with which the whole garden is laden. The Latin flower, Lunaria Biennis, is another old-fashioned favorite in the same order, admired for the sake of the moon-shaped satin sillicles which are preserved for winter bouquets. This is also from Germany. Iberis, or candy-tuft, one of the most useful of our garden annuals, receives its botanical name from Iberia, the ancient name of Spain, as nearly all the species are natives of that country. Its common name was given because the flowers are produced from Candia. It was then thought to be a species of mustard and was called Candia mustard. The seeds of candy-tuft are very pungent, and were formerly much used for mustard. The leaves and young stems make excellent boiled greens. The purple candy-tuft was brought from Candia in 1590 by Lord Edward Zouche, and from that time has been a general favorite. It is found in a wild state upon rocks and scanty soil, but is greatly improved by rich soil. It should be sown thinly, allowed plenty of room while growing, and be plentifully supplied with liquid manure. There are twenty-five distinct species. The Iberis Coronaria is by far the most splendid of the genus. It grows two feet high, produces from three to five racemes, the side flowers of which will measure eight inches in diameter, and the centre one a foot. This has long been cultivated in France, and called Iberide Julienne. Some of our native wild flowers have been introduced into gardens and are fine showy flowers. The Erysimum is one of these; its racemes of bright orange blossoms resemble the wall-flower. The Vescaria and Strepanthus are much admired in England; they are like the wall-flower, but more brilliant in color, and are natives of Arkansas. Perhaps no flower owes more to association than the well-known and much praised wall-flower.

How the rich wall-flower scent,
From every niche and mossy cornice floats
Embalming its decay!

And thus associated with the picturesque ruins which adorn England—ruins old in story and song—it is beautiful. With us it will grow only after considerable care. The florist flower, the spicy-scented July flower, is much more showy, and quite as fragrant.

Gimp gilliflowers, their leaves unshot,
From primrose and the purpure violet,

adorned the old poet's garden. Stock gillies, or stocks, are natives of the South of Europe; they were introduced into England in 1731, but the best originated in Germany and England. The weavers in Upper Saxony are as proud of their stocks as the Lancashire weavers are of their carnations. More than sixty distinct varieties are cultivated in the Hammersmith nursery. They are of every conceivable color, very double, clove-scented, and spicy enough to justify the taste of the Parisienne, who never fails to have a box on the window-ledge of the highest attic in which her neat little nest may be built:

But lightly at her needle there
In that small room, stair over stair,
All fancies blithe and debonair
She deftly works on fabrics rare,
All clustered roses, all drifting snow,
All trailing vines, all flowers that blow,
Her dedal fingers lay them bare.

German stocks are said to be superior to the English, because their summers are drier. There are perennial and annual or ten week stocks in many varieties. The Grecian stock has a smooth green leaf instead of a hoary one. The Virginian stock, or Malcomia, is a little, free growing annual of much beauty, with a profusion of small pink or lilac flowers, that bloom as brightly after two or three hard frosts as if their delicate beauty was heightened by hard usage. They are natives of South Europe and never found in Virginia; hence it is thought that Virginia is a corruption of Virginia's stock, because their culture is so easy that even girls can raise them. But there are practical flourists among the ladies, surely.—*Springfield Republican.*

IMPROVEMENT IN STEAMBOAT PROPULSION. The New York Journal of Commerce says "Feathering paddle-wheels" are no new thing; they are in common use on the Mediterranean and West India lines of British steamers; but, owing to their complication and the amount of friction involved, the success of the principle can be regarded only as indifferent. An American inventor, Mr. Manley, has made further progress in the same direction, promising the most important results. The principle is embraced in the fact of the *perpendicular immersion* of the buckets, caused by an eccentric or independent centre, each bucket being perpendicularly immersed by the eccentricity. On Saturday last a trial was made on the steamer L. Boardman, for the benefit of representatives of the Cunard line of English steamers, and other gentlemen, including one of the largest steamboat proprietors on the Mississippi. The observations made were apparently regarded as conclusive. On the morning of the same day orders were given for the application of the improved wheel to one of the largest Sound steamers, and a gentleman who has a controlling interest in a new steam enterprise on the Pacific coast, likewise expressed himself determined to recommend its immediate adoption.

If the invention possesses the merit which this experiment seems to show, its importance cannot be easily exaggerated in the saving of fuel effected, which is claimed to be at least thirty-three per cent, to say nothing of the increase of speed. Take, for example, the performances of the Baltic, which consumes 90 tons of coal per day, when steaming at the rate of 280 miles, or of the Persia, which consumes 150 tons per day. The latter, calling the price of coal $12 for bituminous, burns fuel to the value of $21,600 every trip. The Manley Paddle Wheel Company assert that the trials made with their experimental boat demonstrate that more than one-third of this expenditure may be saved. If this claim can be substantiated, navigation by sail as well as steam must at some future day be revolutionized on long routes, where speedy transportation is essential. The enormous expense of steam navigation, now greater than ever, is all that renders the subsidies of foreign governments a formidable obstacle to American capitalists, who have no extraneous assistance.

The steamer L. Boardman, with her old radial wheels, attained a maximum speed of ten miles per hour, with 20 buckets, 19½ pounds steam, and 26 revolutions. The improved wheels applied were of the same diameter, without alteration in hull, boiler, or engine, and, under the same conditions of wind and tide, made 13½ miles per hour, with 19 pounds steam and 23 revolutions. Running the same distance, she consumed previously 1,841 lbs. coal, and now only 1,169 lbs. a saving in fuel of about 35½ per cent. For sea-going vessels, another great advantage in that by reason of the increased dip of buckets, the motion of the ship would not roll them out of water. And for like reason the hold of the buckets on the water is not affected by the quantity of freight and fuel on board. The buckets enter like knives and rise vertically, without lifting a great body of water, sometimes equal to many tons, straining the engine and even endangering the ship. We hope the inventors will realize all their anticipations.

During the stray gales of Autumn the volume of Nature is full of fly-leaves.

PARIS GOSSIP.—The Boston Post says the hesitating policy of the Government is beginning to strike even its friends with a sort of presentiment of coming changes and the increasing dislike manifested by the Emperor to work—once his delight to do and his pride to have done—is becoming the theme of many and many a gloomy speculation, none of which are, perhaps, to be realized, but which help to preserve that stagnation so detrimental to business. Every precaution is taken to prevent the public from becoming aware of the Emperor's failing powers. The Moniteur scarcely mentions the divers rejoicings which took place at Chalons, lest the necessary observations of the absence of the Emperor, even at the banquet given to Prince Humbert, should create alarm. But it has not escaped notice for all that, and has, of course, formed the foundation for the rupture of many a contract and the withdrawal from many a negotiation commenced before the visit to the camp; while no further excuse was either asked or found than the uncertain state of affairs to which the uncertain state of His Majesty's health was likely to give rise. They say that the Emperor himself is so well aware of the lassitude which is seizing upon his whole system that he exclaimed, after perusing the last despatches from General Bazaine, which have, by the way, been kept secret, "*Ah! mon etoile palit!*"—the cry of disappointment and distress once uttered by the great Napoleon. The conviction it conveys is far more effective in bringing misfortune, according to the system of philosophy pursued in our day, than the most evil of accidents—the state of mind induced by the assurance of departing fortune rendering the individual more unfit to battle with adversity. The brusque departure of the Empress for Schwalbach without even taking the time to get up any previous disease, or a medical prescription for the Moniteur, has given another dainty morsel for the gossips to feed on, and right actively do they masticate it too, showing, as they roll it to and fro, the various uncouth shapes it is taking while the operation is going forward. The first and foremost idea, of course, related to the marriage of the Princess Anna Murat. As it is currently reported that such is the one idea in the imperial household, and as the young King of Bavaria is about to seek the healing waters of Schwalbach, of course it is settled in the gossip's mind that Her Majesty must be bent on this match-making errand, and no other. Even the departure of the whole Murat family for the East, driven there *en desespoir de cœur*, has been traced to the search of a husband in the person of the Hospodar of Wallachia. The wags of Paris, always on the lookout for a jest, declare that the Murat family, completely beside themselves with the worrying of the journals, concerning this phantom spouse of the Princess Murat, had resolved to take her to the East to dispose of her a bargain to the Sultan! The fact is, that new-a-days, among the many "questions" which alarm and puzzle the thinking man, is growing up another, one more difficult than the Danish, the Oriental, the Schleswig-Holstein, or the Polish—and that is the matrimonial question. The position of a marrying Prince or a marriageable Princess becomes every day more perplexing. Have we not Prince Humbert on his travels in search of a wife; and the heir of the Czars about to demand the hand of the second daughter of Denmark, in order to become brother-in-law of the Prince of Wales? And then, George I., King of Greece, begging for the hand of a Russian Princess. These two marriages would change the face of Europe; therefore are they opposed by every little sharp steel pen used in the fabrication of the Imperial journals. Russia, who has always had an eye to her preponderance in Greece, cares not by what means she achieves that blessing. According to the terms expressed in the will of Peter the Great, the thing alone is declared to be indispensable,—the means are not hinted at. But another consideration goes a great way at the present moment, and causes the alliance with poor little weakened, betrayed, and insulted Denmark, to be regarded as a greater honor than a union with the Imperial family of France. It is simply a question of antiquity of nobleness, greater than that of any branch in Europe. The blazonry and quarterings of the royal family of Denmark are purer and more free from stain than those of any other reigning family. Louis Dixhuit, a great stickler for court ceremony and etiquette of precedence, always chose his ambassadors to the Court of Deamark from amongst the highest nobility of the kingdom. "After me," was he wont to say, "the King of Denmark takes rank as the first gentleman in Europe." But what can insure vitality to royal grandeur in this century? Napoleon I. married an Archduchess of Austria, and fancied himself thereby accepted amongst the royal races of the Continent. But his father-in-law was first to make war against him when the time of trouble came on. The firmest and surest alliance to be made by a sovereign is amongst his own people; the only one which fails not in time, and costs neither men nor money to maintain. Baron Von Sponneck is commissioned to negotiate the affair for the King of Greece; and already roused apparently by the symptoms of prosperity betokened by this step toward housekeeping on the part of the young King, have the representatives of France, England, and Russia held a meeting to fix the terms of the reimbursement of the old debt of 1824. Of course, under the pressing influence of a matrimonial perspective, the young King will hasten to satisfy the demand. Human nature is always the same, whatever the class or clime. These royal creditors behave exactly as Levy, Moses, and Jacobs would do under the same circumstances. In Paris, where the marriage is announced nine days before, not after the marriage, as in England, the bridegroom is deluged with all his outstanding bills, and the fear of exposure makes him enter into the most onerous agreements for payment out of the bride's dowry.

By the way the Conseil d'Etat is just now busily revising method for the abolishment of the penalty of imprisonment for debt, an institution which, from its very absurdity, was destined to outlive almost every other one born at the same time in the very earliest ages of mankind. The law is repugnant to all modern sentiments of justice and humanity, and yet it must be natural, for we find it a practice of the highest antiquity. Miltiades died a prisoner for the debt in spite of his country's gratitude. Damosthenes, after having pleaded in favor of the main'enance of the law, became a victim to it himself a few years later. Moses justifies the bondage of the debtor, and the Roman law authorized the sale by the creditor, not only of the goods and chattels of the debtor, but of his person also, "not only in Rome, but beyond the Tiber, if such be his good will and pleasure." The utter uselessness of the law has been exhibited, however, throughout all centuries. Debt is more often incurred from necessity than pleasure; and imprisonment serves no other purpose than that of ruining the unhappy defaulter, and placing him in a desperate position with regard to his creditors. In France, ever since the imprisonment for debt has been reduced to a term of five years, the punishment has been a mere matter of convenience; and many a swindler has preferred remaining for five years confined to a pleasant suite of apartments in Clichy, with well-wooded garden to walk in, a billiard-room and skittle-ground, a well-furnished library and reading-room, an excellent cook, and the best of living for those who can afford it, to the gloomy prospect of the enjoyment of liberty alone, which, however, good a *regime*, requires some few condiments to render it sufficiently nourishing to enable a man to abstain from every other. Ouvrard remained five years in Clichy, surrounded by every blessing, good friends, good cheer, *et le reste*, and came out of prison a richer, and consequently a more respected man. Richer by the thirty millions he had owed, and more respected inasmuch as he could at last call them his own. The new law is to abolish the arrest altogether, excepting in the case of "foreigners suspected of an intention of leaving the country without paying their debts." But in all circumstances of a fair transaction no other individual is to be submitted to the penalty, and the offence becomes one of simple settlement by the Juge de Paix, who is to determine the periods of payment of the debt according to the means of the debtor.

While toiling England and busy France are endeavoring with much care and pains to increase their navy and keep up the naval dignity acquired by long ages of valiant sacrifice, the Austrian Emperor, more fortunate in his method, and wiser in his generation, resolves to outvie the efforts made by Italy, and to set afloat as powerful a navy as that possessed by his ally the Emperor of Russia. Without wasting the precious money in building and constructing, in contracting and in storing, in manning and equipping, he simply contents himself with the display of his naval force as shown upon paper. After this fashion Austria is already in possession of six vessels of the line, twenty frigates, corvettes innumerable, and a whole world of smaller fighting craft, with just one thousand guns to blow all enemies to pieces. Of all this, however, the Personnel alone is in fighting order. The Archduke Maximilian, who was the Lord High Admiral, took especial care to have this phantom navy fully officered by gentlemen, noblemen indeed, of real flesh and blood. Not being able to construct ships, he constructed officers in abundance. No man can do more than his *petit possible*, and so it falls out the Austrian Budget of Marine is a ponderous affair for the State, while the navy itself would swim in a wash-hand basin. The lesson is good for any country where patronage has become a necessity. The Austrian navy reckons seven vice-admirals on active service, and nine on half-pay, twenty captains, and so on. The organization of this navy by the Archduke dates only from 1854, and yet there are already more officers pensioned off than on active service. What will it be if ever the Austrian navy gets any vessels afloat? The Budget of Marine amounts to 35,000,000. This is a truly Imperial luxury, and worthy of the phantom empire like that which this phantom navy is destined to defend.

The marriage of M. Erlanger, the banker, to Miss Slidell, is causing no small sensation. M. Erlanger being just divorced from Mdlle Odelle Lafitte (Charles Lafitte's daughter), and the divorced lady being about to enter the bonds of matrimony with the cause of the divorce, makes the event of the highest order of picturesque interest. One of those curious circumstances which can never happen but in France is recorded of the incident which led to the divorce. The guilty party being pursued by the offended husband was, of course, struck with terror; but philosophy and contempt had done much to mitigate the pursuer's wrath, and so instead of "chastising the insolence" according to the fashion observed in novels, he quietly placed his pocket-book into the hands of the fugitive, exclaiming: "*Ah Malheureux!* You have only taken ten thousand francs, and you are going to Rome! Knowing your fair companion well, I can safely say that such a paltry sum as that will be devoured before you get to Marseilles. There is double the sum, this will enable you to go further off—to Naples, perhaps, and I shall be the gainer, for you will be forced to remain there." And with this consolatory speech the injured party coolly turned upon his heel and walked off So goes the legend at least.

A "GOAK."—The Nashville Dispatch says it is all a "goak" about William Foster, stage manager of the Nashville Theatre, joining the army. The statement that he had accepted a Lieutenant's commission in the 34 Ohio heavy artillery appeared in the Louisville Democrat of Friday. Wonder if somebody wasn't sold!

☞ The Jewish year 5625 commenced on Saturday, October 1. From the time of Zerubabel, the Israelites have celebrated this day as the beginning of the new year, though in the Bible it is called "the first day of the seventh month."

[For the Sunday Journal.]

MATTIE BELLE.

BY JOSEPH A. NUNES.

Would'st like to see the brightest thing
That ever tripped the earth,
Since Eve departed Paradise,
Or smiles betokened mirth?
Look on that graceful, gleeful child,
Whom fairy love to tell
Comes of their race, and answers to
The name of Mattie Belle!

Come, darling, with thy beauteous eyes—
Those orbs of dancing light,
And tell us if thou mortal art,
Or if thou art a sprite!
Now part those coral lips that veil
The nest in which pearls dwell,
And prattle of thy lineage,
Bewitching Mattie Belle!

Thy father—but we'll let him pass,
He may be only man;
Though such a one as challenges
His fellow mortal's scan;
But angel sure thy mother is;
None else could weave the spell,
Which gave thy fairy form to earth,
Enchanting Mattie Belle!

Nay, do not shake those golden curls,
Luxuriant and rare,
And modestly admit, with smiles,
Thyself as "passing fair;"
But own, with truth, that not a town,
A hamlet, or a dell,
Can claim so bright a thing as thou—
Angelic Mattie Belle!

MILITARY.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

B. H. Gilbert, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, Superintendent and Medical Director General Hospitals, Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany—office on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

CLAY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Alexander T. Watson, U. S. Vols., in charge.
Branch A, corner Sixth and Broadway.
Branch B, corner Fifteenth and Main.
Branch C, Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut.
Branch D, corner of Brook and Broadway (Officers').

ERUPTIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Francis Green, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge.
Branch No. 1, on Bardstown road, beyond old toll-gate (Small Pox).
Branch No. 2, Griffin House, 2½ miles out on Newburg road.
Branch No. 3, Johnson House, between Bardstown and Newburg roads.
Branch No. 4, Goza House, on Newburg road (Measles).

BROWN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

On hill east of Park Barracks, Third street. Bleunzowo E. Fryer, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

TOTTEN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Head of Broadway. A. G. Swartzwelder, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge.

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

Thos. W. Fry, Surgeon U. S. V., Superintendent of Hospitals, in charge. Office—De Paw House, Main street.
Hospital No. 4, corner of Eighth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5, old Tabler House, Main street.
Hospital No. 6, corner of Seventh and Elm streets.
Hospital No. 8, Scott & Brindley's Buildings, Main street.
Hospital No. 11 (colored), Oak street, near railroad depot.
Wood Hospital, Vincennes street.
Ohio General Hospital (floating).

JEFFERSONVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

One mile above the city. M. Goldsmith, Surgeon United States Volunteers, in charge.

JOE HOLT HOSPITAL.

One mile below the city. H. P. Stearns, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge.

GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 16.

Near the railroad depot. Act. Ass't Surgeon M. M. Wood, U. S. A., in charge.

Oysters! Oysters!

CHAS. DAUBERT

(Successor to CROMIE & DAUBERT),

No. 331 Fifth st., opposite Court-house,

At JOHN P. CROMIE'S ICE DEPOT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN THE best brands of FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS—received daily by Express, in cans and hall cans, which I am prepared to furnish at the lowest market rates. CHAS. DAUBERT.

N. B.—Hotels, Saloons, and shipping orders will receive prompt attention. s13 dim

SUNDRIES—
50 bbls Cider Vinegar;
75 doz Wash-Boards;
100 doz Buckets;
50 nests Tubs;
25 doz Sifters;
150 doz Brooms;
100 boxes Starch;
50 coils Hemp Rope;
75 doz Bed-Cords;
100 boxes Essence Coffee;
50 " Ground do (in 1 lb papers);
200 kegs Pine Tar;
100 boxes Stone Pipes;
100 doz Lexington Mustard;
75 boxes Candy;
25 bbls Butter Crackers;
50 cases Soda;
50 boxes do (in 1 lb papers);
10 bags Pepper and Spice;
25 bbls plnt and quart Flasks;
In store and for sale by
o2d6 JNO. R. GHEENS & BRO.

CHEESE—175 boxes Western Reserve and Hamburg Cheese received per steamboat Major Anderson and for sale by
s29 d12 GEO. C. HUNTER, Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

A FEW BBLS GRAB CIDER in store and for sale by [ad6] J. SMITH & BRO.

REAL ESTATE.

Cheap Indiana Lands for Sale for Cash.

1,960 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE HEAVILY timbered land, in Indiana, within 18 miles of the Ohio river, is offered for sale in tracts of 40 to 320 acres, at $5 an acre cash. All of this land was bought from the Government within the last twenty and thirty years, and the title is the clearest. Apply to
R. LYNCH, Journal office.
au dtf

Cottage for Sale.

A CONVENIENT COTTAGE OF FOUR rooms and shed kitchen, on Eighteenth, between Madison and Walnut—lot 20 by 105—for sale. Apply at Journal office. s19 dtf

Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FARM in Benton county, Indiana, containing 200 acres, well improved, all under fence, in sight of Oxford, the county seat, two hours' drive from a railroad station and five hours' drive from Lafayette.

The improvements consist of a two-story frame house with seven rooms, a large frame barn, with granaries, standing, sheep sheds, cow houses, and corn cribs. Two frame tenement houses with stabling, &c.; a young and thriving orchard of choice fruit trees; an abundance of water. Grazing grounds for any quantity of stock adjoining the farm. This tract can be divided to advantage into two, three, or four farms.

It will be sold in ten equal annual payments. Each payment can be made of the farm. For further particulars, address WILLIAM BRADEN, Indianapolis, Ind.
s26 w4d10t

FINE BLUE-GRASS LAND FOR SALE.

AS AGENT OF THE HEIRS OF Thos. Allin, deceased, I will sell, on the premises,

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1864,

the lands of said decedent, consisting of four separate tracts, which will be sold on the following terms, to wit:—One-third cash in hand, one-third in six months from date, and the balance in twelve months. Bonds, bearing interest, with good security, will be required of the purchasers, and the said land will be divided as follows:

The first tract is the home tract, on which Thomas Allin lived and died, situated on Salt river, ¾ of a mile from Harrodsburg, containing 200 acres of fine land, well improved, with a large and comfortable dwelling-house and all necessary out-buildings; under fine fence, much of it being first-rate stone fence; the land well set in blue grass, well timbered, and finely watered with never-failing springs and stock water; and it is in every sense a desirable place for a home. said land lying between the Perryville and Maxville turnpike roads, and adjoins the corporate limits of Harrodsburg.

The second tract, adjoining the first, lies on the north side of the Maxville turnpike, containing about 175 acres, is under good fence, well timbered; has upon it a fine sugar orchard, with a beautiful building site, and is fully watered with never-failing springs. The land is as fine and fertile as any land in Kentucky. This is known as the M'Afee tract.

The third tract is known as the Taylor tract, and contains about 150 acres of splendid land, under good fence, well watered, and which adjoins the last-mentioned tract. It is also improved, with a fine, comfortable, hewed log house, is well wimbered, and is a desirable place.

The fourth tract is unimproved land, situated at the terminus of the Maxville turnpike, contains about 90 acres, is very heavily timbered, with trees of fine quality for fuel or lumber, is well watered; the land is of good quality, and presents to every one a fine opportunity for a valuable investment.

The fine Schools at Harrodsburg, in close proximity to the above tracts of land, the excellent mineral water almost in a stone's throw thereof, the fine character of the neighborhood surrounding, together with the unsurpassed fertility of the soil, render these farms more desirable to purchasers or speculators than any heretofore offered for sale. The sales will be made without reservation, and the titles to the land are perfect.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell

FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGRO SLAVES.

Terms made known on day of sale.

S. S. McFATRIDGE,
Adm'r of Thos. Allin and Agent for the Heirs,
Harrodsburg, Ky., Sept. 20, 1864. s23 d&wtd

Stock Farm for Sale,

SITUATED ON CARTWEIGHT'S Creek, in Washington county, Ky., four miles from Springfield, containing 1,400 acres of land, 400 acres well set in blue-grass, 150 acres of fine bottom land, 75 acres of cleared upland, the balance finely timbered with oak, ash, sugartree, walnut, and wild-cherry. It has a comfortable brick dwelling-house, five tobacco-sheds, good barn, out-houses, and splendid young apple orchard and other fruits.

For further particulars apply to Thos. S Grundy, adjoining the place, or Stith T. Nor, on the place, or to the undersigned. E. L. SHARP,
Louisville, Ky.
s20 Price $30,000 cash. s23 d1m*

For Rent.

WE OFFER FOR LEASE, FOR THE term of two years, our FARM, situated four miles from Louisville, on the Shelbyville and Frankfort road, known as the "Sale Place." Fair Ground Depot, containing 70 acres. It is well improved—good fencing, &c.—several hundred bearing apple and pear trees—a bearing vineyard of 3 acres—a fine brick dwelling of nine rooms, all newly papered and painted; kitchen, servants' houses, and stable—a fine running spring and milk house—also a good and comfortable frame dwelling on the back or rear of the place, intended for a gardener—which makes it easy of being divided for two tenements. No more desirable place can be found in this county. Possession given as soon as rented. For terms, &c., apply to us, seven miles from Louisville, on the Shelbyville pike.

WM. O. ARTHURS.
COVINGTON ARTHURS.
s23 dtf

For Sale,

TWO ENGINES, 12-INCH CYLINDER, 2 FEET 4 stroke; also a small Engine, 6-inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke; two Boilers, 42-inch diameter, 20 feet long with double flues, 18-inch diameter; complete, with all necessary belting and piping. Also all the fixtures complete with four run of burrs 4½ feet diameter. The whole of the above is the machinery formerly used in the Main Street Flouring Mills, and is in good plain order. Will also sell a lot of ground, 60 by 80 feet, on Ormsby street, between Eighth and Ninth, with the improvements thereon. For terms apply to Thos. J. Martin, Esq., or
GEO. E. HEINSOHN,
Louisville, Ky.
s5 d1m&w2
(Cincinnati Gazette copy in daily one month and charge Journal office.)

Jefferson County Farm for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE FARM upon which I reside, situated five miles from Louisville, on the Bardstown Turnpike. It contains 130 acres of rich Bear-grass land, all under fence, and mostly in cultivation. There are a substantially built and well-finished dwelling-house and the necessary farm buildings and an abundance of good water. I will sell it entire or divide it to suit purchasers.

For particulars apply to me, on the premises, or to Col. S. A. Atchison, Real Estate Agent, Court Place, Louisville, Ky.
s8 dtf WM. J. CRADDOCK.

For Sale.

TWO EXTRA FINE BUCKAWAY HORSES, sound and perfectly gentle. Can be seen at Miller & Leonard's stables, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.
19 28 dtf

GROCERIES.

R. M. BISHOP. W. T. BISHOP.

R. M. BISHOP & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

No. 36 Main Street,

NEAR COLUMBIA STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

600 hhds good to strictly choice N. O. Sugar;
1,000 bbls Cr. Gran., Powd., and Refined Yellow do;
500 bbls choice new N. O. Molasses;
300 bbls old do do;
1,000 bags good to choice Rio Coffee;
250 bags old Laguayra and Java Coffee;
1,000 packages Nos 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel;
1,000 kegs Shoenberger and Belmont Nails;
Large assortment Tobacco, Cigars, Wooden-Ware, Cordage, Spices, Teas, Soaps, Candles, and various other articles; on hand and for sale AT VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES by
R. M. BISHOP & CO.,
No. 36 Main street, near Columbia,
s13 d6m CINCINNATI, O.

A. METZGER, Indianapolis, Ind.	LLOYD D. SIMPSON Washington, D. C.	WM. H. DUNGAN, Louisville, Ky.

METZGER, STRIBLEN, & CO.,

No. 419 Jefferson st.,

HAVING AN ESTABLISHED OFFICE AT Washington, D. C., we give particular attention to procuring

Certificates of Non-Indebtedness

for OFFICERS who have left the service, and also making out Ordnance and Quartermasters' Returns, &c.; collect all manner of Government Claims, such as Quartermasters' and Commissary Vouchers, Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. Especial attention given to settling Officers' Accounts at Washington, D. C. Communications promptly answered. Apply to or address METZGER, STRIBLEN, & CO.,
No. 419 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth & Fifth (up stairs),
all 3m&d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHISKEY—WHISKEY.

100 BBLS Miller Whiskey;
100 " Mason co. do;
500 " Raw do; for sale by
DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.,
s24 d1m Commission Merchants, 428 Main st.

Wanted.

WE WISH TO PUT SOME GOOD MULES and 1,000 CAVALRY and ARTILLERY HORSES.
HILLES, LEONARD, & CO.,
Market, bet. Sixth and Seventh.
s12 dtf

Glen Lea, Bourbon, and other Kentucky Whiskeys,

1,000 BBLS, FROM ONE TO 12 YEARS OLD, of pure copper distilled, equal to any ever made, for sale by W. E. WALKER & CO.,
s13 d2m 208 Main st.

ABNER COOPER,

Commission Merchant,

Butter, Cheese, and Western Produce,

No. 314 Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, LARD, WHITE Beans, Dried Fruits, Ginseng, and Beeswax. Orders for any goods in the city promptly filled.
s26 d3m

Quartermasters' Vouchers, Government Claims, and Checks on Washington

BOUGHT OR COLLECTED ON COMMISSION by C. L. RADWAY,
s15 dtf Sixth street, near Main, At J. Q. A. Odor's Banking Office.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

H. J. METCALF & SON,

181 Union st., BOSTON, MASS.,

THE only manufacturers in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures to any great extent or in any variety. Send at once for our New Low-Cost Prices. Also the best Cut Paper Stencil Plate; VERY CHEAP. Stencil Dies and all Kinds of Stencil Stock. Inquiries or orders promptly attended to.
jy23 d3m

SIGN, BANNER, & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

W. O. WILLIAMS,

140 Third street, one door below Main.
Orders promptly attended to. s29 d1m*

1,200,000 ENVELOPES, ASSORTED sizes and qualities, in store and for sale by E. V. DUPONT & CO.
au5 dtf 81 91

LOORICE—250 cases B. F., S. B., J. C. & Co., and Gomez in store and for sale by
JEMES TODD, 426 Main st.
s14

RAILROADS.

**Louisville, New Albany,